

JĘZYK

MACIEJ MATASEK

ANGIELSKI CZASY
I FORMY CZASOWEPRAKTYCZNE ĆWICZENIA ORAZ
KOMPENDIUM WIEDZY O CZASACH

Maciej Matasek

JĘZYK ANGIELSKI

CZASY I FORMY CZASOWE

**PRAKTYCZNE ĆWICZENIA ORAZ
KOMPENDIUM WIEDZY O CZASACH**

© Copyright HANDYBOOKS Maciej Matasek

Skład i łamanie: HANDYBOOKS-STUDIO

Wszelkie prawa zastrzeżone. Każda reprodukcja lub adaptacja całości bądź części niniejszej publikacji, niezależnie od zastosowanej techniki reprodukcji (drukarskiej, komputerowej, fotograficznej itd.) wymaga pisemnej zgody Autora lub Wydawcy.

ISBN 978-83-914207-1-3

Wydawnictwo HANDYBOOKS
ul. Legionów Polskich 26
62-090 Rokietnica
Tel. /fax (61) 667 51 06
wydawnictwo@handybooks.pl
www.handybooks.pl

.....■

Czasy stanowią jeden z najistotniejszych elementów gramatyki języka angielskiego. Opanowanie zasad użycia czasów oznacza nabycie umiejętności rozpoznawania kontekstów oraz właściwego wyrażania myśli. Niestety, czasy zwykle przysparzają wielu kłopotów uczniom początkującym. Niezwykle częstym pytaniem, jakie można usłyszeć od osób rozpoczynających naukę języka angielskiego, stanowi pytanie o ilość czasów oraz trudność ich opanowania. W trakcie nauki języka uczeń dowiaduje się jak obszernym komponentem gramatyki angielskiej są czasy, bez znajomości których niemożliwe jest poprawne posługiwanie się tymże językiem.

Aby nauczyć się tworzyć właściwe konstrukcje zdań, a także umieć stosować odpowiednie czasy, wymagane jest zdobycie wiedzy zarówno teoretycznej, jak i praktycznej. Niniejsza książka jest zbiorem ćwiczeń, których zadaniem jest przełożenie nabytej wcześniej teorii w praktykę. Stanowi ona pomoc dydaktyczną dla początkujących oraz średnio-zaawansowanych, a zawarty w niej materiał można także potraktować jako materiał powtórkowy.

Książka podzielona została na 29 rozdziałów ćwiczeniowych. W każdym z nich uczeń odnajdzie szereg ćwiczeń pomocnych w nauce tworzenia zdań twierdzących, pytających oraz przeczących w jednym czasie. Dodatkowym walorem książki są zestawienia dwóch lub więcej czasów w osobnym rozdziale. Zawarte w nim ćwiczenia uczą sytuacyjnego rozpoznawania kontekstów czasowych.

Drugą część książki stanowi obszerne KOMPENDIUM wiedzy teoretycznej na temat angielskich czasów. Uczeń może korzystać z niego na bieżąco, co z pewnością ułatwi rozwiązywanie zadań oraz zrozumienie zasad tworzenia i użycia poszczególnych form czasowych.

Książka posiada KLUCZ z odpowiedziami do zadań.

■

SPIS TREŚCI

1. Present Simple	7
2. Present Continuous	11
3. Present Simple - Present Continuous	15
4. Past Simple - czasowniki regularne	19
5. Past Simple - czasowniki nieregularne	23
6. Present Simple - Present Continuous - Past Simple	27
7. Past Continuous	31
8. Past Simple - Past Continuous	35
9. Present Perfect	38
10. Present Simple - Present Perfect	42
11. Present Perfect - Past Simple	46
12. Present Simple - Present Perfect - Past Simple	49
13. Present Perfect Continuous	53
14. Present Simple - Present Continuous	
- Present Perfect - Present Perfect Continuous	57
15. Past Perfect	61
16. Past Simple - Past Perfect	64
17. Past Perfect Continuous	68
18. Past Simple - Past Continuous - Past Perfect -	
Past Perfect Continuous	72
19. Future Simple	76
20. Future Simple - Present Continuous	80
21. be going to	84
22. Future Simple - be going to	88
23. Present Continuous - be going to	92
24. Future Continuous	93
25. Future Simple - Future Continuous	96
26. Future Perfect	99
27. Future Perfect Continuous	102
28. Future Simple - Present Continuous -	
Future Perfect - Future Perfect Continuous	105
29. Wszystkie czasy	109
KOMPENDIUM WIEDZY O CZASACH	115
KLUCZ	145
TABELA CZASOWNIKÓW NIEREGULARNYCH	174

I. Uzupełnij zdania twierdzące czasownikiem w poprawnej formie.

1. I (live) in Poland.
2. Tom (like) dogs very much.
3. You (speak) English well.
4. Eva (work) in a shop.
5. We (spend) holidays in the mountains.
6. My father (keep) bees.
7. They (come) from Scotland.
8. Brian (study) economics.
9. You (have) a lot of friends.
10. Thomas and his sister (travel) to school by bus.
11. Mrs Wilson (get up) at seven o'clock.
12. My friends (visit) me every Friday.
13. Betty's parents (go) to the theatre every Sunday.
14. Our dog (love) running.
15. Many people (read) newspapers in the morning.

II. Ułóż zdania twierdzące z podanych wyrazów.

1. often / we / buy / sweets
2. tell / always / the truth / we
3. children / noise / sometimes / make
4. comes / Adam / late / usually
5. every day / you / your room / clean
6. quarrel / seldom / Lisa and Jane
7. always / Mary / eats / breakfast
8. sometimes / set / my alarm-clock / I
9. comes / our teacher / late / never
10. coffee / Diane / drinks / often

III. Wybierz poprawną formę czasownika.

1. Our neighbour **play** / **plays** chess very well.
2. These girls **speaks** / **speak** French.
3. You never **get up** / **gets up** before ten o'clock.
4. John's girlfriend **paints** / **paint** beautiful pictures.
5. Your boss **earn** / **earns** a lot of money.
6. That house **looks** / **look** old-fashioned.

7. The children always **watches** / **watch** their favourite cartoons.
8. Mr Jones is a mechanic. He **repair** / **repairs** cars and motorbikes.
9. Our father sometimes **cooks** / **cook** lunch for us.
10. Good pupils never **forgets** / **forget** about their homework.
11. Mrs Casey often **reads** / **read** books at night.
12. Your parents always **worry** / **worries** about you.
13. Cats **catches** / **catch** mice.
14. It usually **rains** / **rain** in autumn in this part of the country.
15. My little brother **say** / **says** that he **wants** / **want** to be an astronaut.

IV. Uzupełnij pytania operatorem "do" lub "does".

1. you like orange juice?
2. Mr Grant live alone?
3. she work in a bookshop?
4. I have much time?
5. her neighbours come from Germany?
6. your cat usually sleep on the armchair?
7. it snow in winter?
8. we need help?
9. Mr and Mrs Dean do shopping together?
10. Adam's father drive a lorry?
11. they always quarrel?
12. her boyfriend bring her flowers?
13. the children often play together?
14. the man know your parents?
15. these birds build nests?

V. Zamieć zdania twierdzące na pytania.

1. Cindy studies biology.?
2. It gets cold in winter.....?
3. I want to be an actor.....?
4. They sell flowers.....?
5. Cows eat grass.?
6. We travel to school by bus.....?
7. Your sisters know me.....?
8. The sun shines.....?
9. Albert speaks Italian well.....?
10. The Browns often invite friends.....?

VI. Napisz pytania do podanych odpowiedzi.

1. 'Where?' "Tom lives in England.'
2. 'What time?' "We usually get up at 8 o'clock.'
3. 'When?' "I eat lunch after work.'
4. 'What?' "Betty drinks coffee.'
5. 'Where?' "Mr and Mrs Jones work at school.'
6. 'When?' "It rains in autumn.'
7. 'What?' "My father reads a magazine.'
8. 'What?' "They play football.'
9. 'When?' "Adam's mother comes at six.'
10. 'What?' "He sells shoes'

VII. Napisz pytania do wyrażonej treści zdania.

1. Mrs Dugard teaches **French**.....?
2. The Browns watch films **at night**.....?
3. My brother loves **ice-cream**.....?
4. Bob's friends play **in the park**.....?
5. We eat supper **at seven p.m.**.....?
6. Mary buys **sweets**.....?
7. They often meet **in their club**.....?
8. The sun shines **in summer**.....?
9. Mr Palmer repairs **cars**.....?
10. We often write **letters**.....?

VIII. Napisz odpowiedzi przeczące do pytań.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|------------|
| 1. 'Do you like vegetable soup?' | 'No, |
| 2. 'Does Robert come from Brazil?' | 'No, |
| 3. 'Does Eva's mother live alone?' | 'No, |
| 4. 'Do they make noise?' | 'No, |
| 5. 'Do we have much time?' | 'No, |
| 6. 'Does your cat eat sweets?' | 'No, |
| 7. 'Do the Johnsons quarrel?' | 'No, |
| 8. 'Does it snow in summer?' | 'No, |
| 9. 'Do you know George Benson?' | 'No, |
| 10. 'Does Mr Wilson do shopping?' | 'No, |
| 11. 'Do frogs fly?' | 'No, |
| 12. 'Do your neighbours keep bees?' | 'No, |
| 13. 'Does Lisa love Mark?' | 'No, |
| 14. 'Do Tim and Jerry play together?' | 'No, |
| 15. 'Do you speak Japanese?' | 'No, |

IX. Uzupełnij zdania zaprzeczeniem.

1. They sell books but they maps.
2. Simon speaks English but he Italian.
3. I like classical music but I disco music.
4. We play chess but we cards.
5. Paula drinks tea but she coffee.
6. You write novels but you poems.
7. Mrs Halley likes volleyball but she boxing.
8. Sue and Jane visit us but they you.
9. Jeff has a dog but he a cat.
10. Our children watch cartoons but they films.

X. Uzupełnij krótkie odpowiedzi poprawną formą operatora.

1. 'Do you usually sleep long?' 'No,'
2. 'Does Rita know Stanley?' 'Yes,'
3. 'Do these boys make noise?' 'Yes,'
4. 'Does it sometimes rain in summer?' 'Yes,'
5. 'Does Mr Hicks paint pictures?' 'No,'
6. 'Do cats eat mice?' 'Yes,'
7. 'Does your mother smoke?' 'No,'
8. 'Does Ms Dean teach geography?' 'Yes,'
9. 'Do you and Tom like each other?' 'No,'
10. 'Does his wife do shopping everyday?' 'Yes,.....'

XI. Uzupełnij zdania właściwymi czasownikami w poprawnej formie.

clean earn eat go learn live make meet tell wear

1. Mr Harris is very poor. He much money.
2. you shopping every morning?
3. I never lie. I always the truth.
4. Mike too much and he is fat.
5. Susan and Vicky are my best friends. We everyday after school.
6. Wendy's grandparents in Alabama?
7. Your parents are angry because you hard.
8. We always a snowman in winter.
9. your English teacher glasses?
10. His room is dirty because he it at all.

I. Uzupełnij zdania poprawn form operatora.

1. I playing computer games now.
2. Harry talking to his friends.
3. Your sister watching cartoons on TV.
4. We listening to music at the moment.
5. Elisabeth cleaning her room.
6. Mr and Mrs Brown working in their garden.
7. It raining hard.
8. Their dog chasing our cat.
9. My neighbours still sleeping.
10. They walking to the bus station.

II. Uzupełnij zdania twierdź ce poprawn form czasownika.

1. Cindy (write) letters to her friends.
2. Adam's brother (play) in the garden.
3. Our teachers (stand) in the hall.
4. The sun (shine) brightly today.
5. This beautiful girl (smile) at me.
6. The Grants (build) a new house.
7. My father (drive) to his office now.
8. John and I (wait) for our dinner.
9. Look! Somebody (steal) your apples.
10. Our fathers (repair) that old car.
11. Joshua (buy) a new suit for himself.
12. Birds (sing) beautifully this morning.
13. This bus (go) to the city centre.
14. Mrs Watson (sunbathe) on the beach.
15. The little boy (cry).

III. Uzupełnij zdania twierdź ce wła ciwym czasownikiem.

eat get help learn listen play rain wash wait write

1. Betty her mother in the kitchen now.
2. Take your umbrella because it heavily.
3. My family lunch in the restaurant at the moment.
4. George his hands in the bathroom now.
5. Tom is in his room. He for his exams.

6. We letters to our parents right now.
7. My grandfather is in his room. He to the news.
8. Monica is in the park. She with other children.
9. The Browns are for their train at the station now.
10. Put on your pullover. It cold.

IV. Napisz pytania korzystaj c z podanych słów.

1. John / watch TV?
2. your parents / wait for you?
3. this girl / cry?
4. Tom and Joe / work?
5. you / read a book?
6. Mr Bean / type?
7. the sun / shine?
8. the children / go to school?
9. Eva / play the piano?
10. the cat / sleep?

V. Zamie zdania twierdz ce na pytania.

1. Peter is talking to his brother.?
2. We are waiting for our teacher.?
3. You are drawing a picture.?
4. The boys are playing football.?
5. It is getting hot.?
6. I am taking photos.?
7. Simon is running.?
8. Your neighbours are resting.?
9. The dog is swimming.?
10. Tom and Eva are dancing.?

VI. Doko cz pytania.

1. 'What?' 'John is washing up.'
2. 'Where?' 'Mary is going to the cinema.'
3. 'What?' 'Mr Gordon is drinking tea.'
4. 'Who?' 'Our daughter is crying.'
5. 'What?' 'I am writing a letter.'
6. 'Where?' 'Jim is sleeping in the garden.'
7. 'What?' 'The girls are watching cartoons.'

8. 'Who?' 'The boys are laughing.'
9. 'What?' 'My mother is cooking dinner.'
10. 'Where?' 'Mr Ross is driving to the city centre.'

VII. Napisz pytania do wyró nionej cz ci zdania.

1. Adam is eating **grapes**.
2. The patients are sitting **in the hall**.
3. My mother is cutting **bread**.
4. **Our grandfather** is smoking.
5. The pupils are reading **stories**.
6. Mr Dowel is repairing **his watch**.
7. Sue and Rob are waiting **outside**.
8. **Wendy** is washing.
9. They are sending **postcards**.
10. Ms Jules is walking **in the park**.

VIII. Napisz pełne odpowiedzi przecz ce do pyta .

1. 'Is Jerry studying now?' 'No,'
2. 'Are Sally's parents worrying?' 'No,'
3. 'Are you enjoying the party?' 'No,'
4. 'Is the wind blowing heavily?' 'No,'
5. 'Is Bob's brother talking to Eva?' 'No,'
6. 'Are they painting the house?' 'No,'
7. 'Is Rita dancing with Mark?' 'No,'
8. 'Are we waiting for Diane?' 'No,'
9. 'Are these men playing cards?' 'No,'
10. 'Is the soldier running?' 'No,'

IX. Uzupełnij zdania przecz ce.

1. I am talking to David but I Christopher.
2. Mrs Moore is drinking tea but she coffee.
3. You are playing chess but you cards.
4. Sony is eating vegetables but he meat.
5. We are cleaning our rooms but we the kitchen.
6. The sun is shining in Cracow but it in Warsaw.
7. My mother is peeling potatoes but she onions.
8. My friends are playing with me but they with you.
9. Mr Watson is sending postcards but he letters.
10. The dog is chasing the cat but it the mouse.

X. Napisz pełne odpowiedzi twierdzące lub przeczące do pytań.

1. Are you sleeping now? No,
2. Is your father repairing a car now? Yes,
3. Is your teacher talking to you? No,
4. Are your parents working now? Yes,
5. Is your best friend roller-skating now? No,
6. Is it snowing outside? Yes,
7. Are you writing letters at the moment? No,
8. Is your mother cooking now? Yes,
9. Are your neighbours dancing now? No,
10. Is the sun shining? Yes,

XI. Uzupełnij krótkie odpowiedzi poprawną formą operatora.

1. 'Is Mr Adams playing computer games now?' 'No, he
2. 'Are Eva's parents watching the news?' 'Yes,
3. 'Is Brian's dog barking?' 'Yes,
4. 'Is it getting cold?' 'No,
5. 'Are Darron's friends playing basketball?' 'Yes,
6. 'Are you learning German now?' 'No,
7. 'Is Ms Young reading a magazine?' 'Yes,
8. 'Are the neighbours' children making noise?' 'No,
9. 'Is Marion cleaning her room at the moment?' 'No,
10. 'Are we waiting for a train to London?' 'Yes,

XII. Uzupełnij brakujące wyrazy w zdaniach.

1. We not flying to Sydney.
2. Mr Palmer talking on the phone now?
3. '..... you waiting for a bus?' 'Yes, I
4. Simon and the other boys are football at the moment.
5. I think Mrs Gordon enjoying our party very much.
6. '..... Dave helping in the kitchen?' 'No, he is
7. Look! Somebody breaking into your house.
8. '..... Jenny riding a bicycle now?' 'Yes, she
9. Those people not saying anything.
10. '..... it snowing again?' 'No, it
.....'

I. Wybierz poprawn form czasownika.

1. Look! Irene and Thomas **kiss / are kissing** .
2. We usually **spend / are spending** Christmas in the mountains.
3. Brian **likes / is liking** sweets a lot.
4. I **am wanting / want** to watch this film again.
5. 'What **do you do / are you doing** ?' 'I am a lawyer.'
6. Michael **is helping / helps** his father in the garage every Saturday.
7. My neighbours are very nice. We **are visiting / visit** them quite often.
8. Frank **never comes / is never coming** late.
9. The Potters always **invite / are inviting** us for dinner on Sunday.
10. These clothes are dirty. I **wash / am washing** them now.
11. Adam's not at home. He **plays / is playing** with his friends in the park.
12. Everyday, Mrs Rose **gets up / is getting up** at six a.m.
13. You seldom **are asking / ask** for my advice.
14. 'Where **do you come / are you coming** from Jacques?' 'From France.'
15. Speak more slowly please. I **don't understand / am not understanding** you.
16. Mr and Mrs Hill are on holiday now. They **travel / are travelling** in Greece.
17. Look! This is Alice. Where **is she walking / does she walk** ?
18. I **am knowing / know** this man. He is my neighbour.
19. Mike **is never remembering / never remembers** about his homework.
20. Thomas is in his room. He **listens / is listening** to music.

II. Znajd i popraw bł dy w zdaniach.

1. Alex is often coming late.
2. My boss is talking on the phone now.
3. Children sometimes tell lies.
4. Every evening, I set my alarm-clock.
5. She can't go now. She's having lunch.
6. Look! Robert wears his new overcoat.
7. Mr Lee always gives us homework.
8. Every autumn, leaves are falling off trees.
9. Mike is usually coming back at two p.m.
10. I can see them. They stand close to us.
11. We are travelling by tram right now.

12. Are you going on holiday every June?
13. Sometimes, he brings her flowers.
14. I don't usually read a newspaper at work.
15. Jack uses my computer at the moment.

III. Uzupełnij zdania czasownikami w poprawnej formie.

1. **wear** a. Mark usually this cap in winter.
 b. Look! Cindy glasses.
2. **say** a. He something but I can't hear him now.
 b. This man that he knows my father.
3. **sleep** a. Don't wake Bob up. He in the bedroom.
 b. Our dog's place is in the kitchen. He there.
4. **make** a. Alice never mistakes in her homework.
 b. I am very busy at the moment. I a plan.
5. **rest** a. Mr Nelson is very tired. He in his armchair.
 b. His wife always after work.
6. **behave** a. This boy is very naughty. He never well.
 b. He (not) well now, either.
7. **buy** a. Our father always souvenirs for us.
 b. Ms Halley is in a supermarket. She meat.
8. **go** a. Every Saturday morning, my brother jogging.
 b. It's almost eight o'clock and Paul to school.
9. **have** a. We breakfast at school everyday at 9 a.m.
 b. Jason is at a party. He a lot of fun.
10. **work** a. It's lunch time. We (not) at the moment.
 b. This computer always Well.

IV. Uzupełnij dialogi czasownikami w poprawnej formie.

1. 'What (Nick / do) at the moment?'
'Nick (sit) in his room and (watch) TV.'
2. 'What (your father/do) ?'
'My father is an engineer. He (work) in a car factory.'
3. '..... (you/go) to the library now?'
'No, I (not go) there today.'
4. 'Lucy is in the kitchen but she (not cook) anything.'
'So, what (she/do) there?'
5. '..... (it/sometimes/snow) in Africa?'
'I (think) it does in some places.'
6. 'I can't sleep. Who (make) this terrible noise?'
'It's our neighbour. He (cut) grass in his garden.'
7. 'Somebody (knock) at your door.'
'I (not know) this person. Who is she?'
8. 'Don't go into the bathroom. Peter (have) a shower.'
'..... (he/go) to bed now?'
9. 'When (Brian/usually/call) you?'
'He (always/call) in the evening.'
10. '..... (Mr and Mrs Schwartz/live) in Manchester?'
'No, they (not come) from England.'

V. Uzupełnij zdania czasownikami w poprawnej formie.

1. This is Michael. He (always/help) me with homework.
2. I can see Rosy. She (stand) at the bus stop.
3. (you/sometimes/play) cards with your father?
4. Steven (not know) this city. He is new here.
5. What (Betty/ think) about our plan?
6. My father is in his office. He (write) something.
7. You (seldom/ask) me questions.

8. Every day, my mother (make) sandwiches for us.
9. (your friends/wait) for you outside now?
10. 'Who (sit) here?' 'My secretary does.'
11. These girls (not understand) Polish. They are French.
12. What (Adam/do) in the evenings?
13. 'Where is your son now?' 'He (ride) a bike in the park.'
14. Our students (not write) exams very often.
15. Every winter, my uncle (go) skiing in the Alps.
16. Don't take the umbrella. It (not rain).
17. It's a fast train. It always (arrive) on time.
18. This isn't my place. I (usually/not sit) here.
19. (your parents/watch) the news at the moment?
20. Our daughter (not want) to stay at home alone.

VI. Przetłumacz zdania na j. zyk angielski.

1. My cz sto pracujemy razem.
2. Czy Ewa ta czy teraz z Piotrem?
3. Ja nie chodz do kina w poniedziałki.
4. Nasz tata zwykle wraca o szóstej.
5. Gdzie pani Lewis pracuje?
6. Czy ty te idziesz teraz do klubu?
7. Lucy rozmawia teraz ze swoj mam
8. Brian nigdy nie je kolacji.
9. Czy oni cz sto odwiedzaj was?
10. Kto pi w tym pokoju teraz?
11. Ja zwykle odrabiam lekcje po szkole.
12. Pani Witt cz sto je dzi do Londynu.
13. Czy wy czekacie teraz na kogo ?
14. Robert rzadko gra w koszykówk
15. Pa stwo Brown pij teraz kaw
16. Czy ona wstaje o ósmej codziennie?
17. Wła nie idziemy na zakupy.
18. Dlaczego ten chłopiec płacze?
19. Moi przyjaciele cz sto mnie zapraszaj
20. Co on teraz czyta?

I. Uzupełnij zdania twierdząc czasownikami w poprawnej formie.

1. My train (arrive) late yesterday.
2. Simon (want) to buy a new bicycle.
3. Our aunt (visit) us last week.
4. Jason (finish) his lessons at three p.m.
5. My girlfriend (paint) this wonderful picture for me last year.
6. Yesterday at a party, Vicky and Adam (dance) together.
7. I (watch) an interesting film last night.
8. We (play) a lot of football at the camp.
9. Our grandfather (stay) at home yesterday afternoon.
10. It (rain) two hours ago.
11. Last month, Rita (start) working in a department store.
12. Brian (show) me his new bicycle a few days ago.
13. Abraham Lincoln (die) in 1865.
14. Our neighbours' baby (cry) all night.
15. I (clean) my room yesterday.
16. Stanley (like) milk when he was a child.
17. Eddie (talk) to his boss several minutes ago.
18. At a quarter past six, Mr Walker (close) his shop.
19. Mrs Lively (wash) her husband's clothes in the morning.
20. Frederic Chopin (live) in France.

II. Uzupełnij zdania właściwym czasownikiem.

1. **snow** a. Frank to classical music in the afternoon.
listen b. Last winter, it a lot.
2. **stay** a. My neighbour me for help yesterday.
ask b. Our family at home on Saturday evening.
3. **open** a. I your pen at school.
use b. Mrs Call her shop in the morning.
4. **travel** a. The Greys to Morocco last summer.
show b. Jack me his stamps collection last week.
5. **smile** a. Mrs Harris her grandchildren very much.
love b. Celia at me at the disco.

6. **paint** a. Last month, we the kitchen walls white.
watch b. In the morning, Sue cartoons.
7. **help** a. Yesterday, Terry me do my homework.
worry b. Rita's parents about her very much.
8. **walk** a. My friends me for a party last week.
invite b. Last Sunday, we together in the park.
9. **study** a. My cousin history at university.
arrive b. Our bus twenty minutes late yesterday.
10. **rest** a. Happily, all passengers the crash.
survive b. Mr Powell after work in the garden.

III. Napisz pytania korzystaj c z podanych słów.

1. Tom / watch / video / last night
2. you / visit / Angela / yesterday
3. Mrs Grant / live / in New York
4. the Browns / relax / last holiday
5. Eva / wash / her clothes / last week
6. it / rain / last Friday
7. your train / arrive / late
8. the boys / play / games / yesterday
9. Mr Lee / repair / his car / last month
10. Sony / use / the computer

IV. Zamie zdania twierdz ce na pytania.

1. Brian worked all summer.
2. We travelled to Italy by bus.
3. The man asked me a few questions.
4. It snowed in December.
5. Alan waited for three hours.
6. The dog jumped very high.
7. They laughed at the picture.
8. Our father repaired the clock.
9. The supermarket opened at six.
10. Lisa looked wonderful last night.

V. Uzupełnij pytania według podanych odpowiedzi.

1. 'What?' 'I watched a film.'
2. 'Where?' 'Ronald stayed at home.'
3. 'When?' 'They arrived at two p.m.'
4. 'What?' 'The children played hide-and-seek.'
5. 'Where?' 'Joe and Sue danced at a party.'
6. 'How?' 'She looked very nice in the dress.'
7. 'When?' 'I visited Portugal in 1999.'
8. 'What?' 'Ms Green studied economics.'
9. 'Where?' 'We talked at school.'
10. 'What?' 'Michael washed his trousers.'
11. 'When?' 'It rained a few days ago.'
12. 'Where?' 'Mr Sutton worked in a laboratory.'
13. 'How?' 'We travelled by bus.'
14. 'What?' 'Alice and Monica cooked lunch.'
15. 'When?' 'The plane landed at eleven p.m.'

VI. Napisz pełne odpowiedzi przecząc do pytań.

1. 'Did Jeff ask you for help?' 'No,'
2. 'Did Mrs Young visit her neighbours?' 'No,'
3. 'Did you clean the floor?' 'No,'
4. 'Did their train arrive early?' 'No,'
5. 'Did Lucy work in an office?' 'No,'
6. 'Did it snow in May?' 'No,'
7. 'Did George wait long?' 'No,'
8. 'Did Susan talk to you yesterday?' 'No,'
9. 'Did the children play noisily?' 'No,'
10. 'Did you watch the football game?' 'No,'

VII. Napisz zdania jak w przykładzie.

przykład: I / watch / the comedy / the cartoons

I watched the comedy but I did not watch the cartoons.

1. we / visit / Spain / France

.....

2. the children / play / games / football

.....

3. Mr Johnson / repair / the watch / the iron
.....
4. Becky / paint / flowers / animals
.....
5. my grandfather / like / tea / coffee
.....
6. you / travel / by plane / by ship
.....
7. the people / work / on Monday / on Sunday
.....
8. our sister / study / art / music
.....
9. I / help / Thomas / Peter
.....
10. Mrs Robson / live / in the USA / Australia
.....

VIII. Uzupełnij krótkie odpowiedzi do pyta .

1. 'Did it rain heavily yesterday?' 'No,'
2. 'Did Mr and Mrs Howell talk to the doctor?' 'Yes'
3. 'Did Sandra help you with your homework?' 'No,'
4. 'Did John wash himself before going to bed?' 'Yes'
5. 'Did the people wait for me?' 'No,'
6. 'Did we visit Rome last summer?' 'No,'
7. 'Did Sarah ask you for my address?' 'Yes'
8. 'Did they show you the correct way?' 'Yes'
9. 'Did Mr Adams retire in 1995?' 'No,'
10. 'Did Laura change schools last year?' 'Yes'
11. 'Did you talk to your teachers yesterday?' '.....'
12. 'Did your mother cook dinner last Sunday?' '.....'
13. 'Did your best friend visit you two days ago?' '.....'
14. 'Did you travel to Turkey last summer?' '.....'
15. 'Did you clean your room last week?' '.....'

I. Uzupełnij zdania twierdzące poprawną formą czasownika.

1. Mr Briggs (come) to work at six a.m. yesterday.
2. Last month, Mrs Davies (meet) her school friend.
3. David (give) his sister flowers on her birthday.
4. We (buy) a new car a few weeks ago.
5. Adam and his brother (go) on a camp to Canada.
6. You (do) your homework very fast.
7. Two days ago, my friend (break) his leg.
8. Our mother (drive) to the city centre at five.
9. I (make) no mistakes in this exercise.
10. The teacher (tell) us to wait for him in the backyard.
11. Brian (be) ill last February.
12. Leila says she (read) that book some time ago.
13. The Hewitts (take) part in the celebrations last night.
14. My brother (lend) me his bicycle yesterday.
15. The boys (run) quickly because they (be) late.
16. I (speak) to my maths teacher a few days ago.
17. In 1965, Mr Simmons (write) his autobiography.
18. Diane (lose) her keys on a bus.
19. The other day, we (see) this beautiful bird again.
20. Eddie (spend) his holidays in Spain.

II. Uzupełnij zdania właściwym czasownikiem.

1. **begin** a. This film at eight and ended at ten.
find b. Yesterday, I your pen in my pocket.
2. **eat** a. Mr Holmes his own house in 1996.
build b. We rice and chicken for lunch.
3. **forget** a. John was angry because I about his party.
teach b. Ms Heinz us German at school.
4. **Say** a. We a lot of free time before the exam.
have b. Last year, Tom that he wanted to be a vet.

5. **cut** a. This is an old coat, I it last winter.
wear b. Our neighbour the tree down a long time ago.
6. **ride** a. Last year, I my bicycle more than this year.
send b. George postcards to his family yesterday.
7. **know** a. Our alarm-clock at five a.m. this morning.
ring b. Sue everything about our problems.
8. **sleep** a. I only for three hours last night.
drink b. The baby milk one hour ago.
9. **hear** a. Harry in the Mediterranean sea in summer.
swim b. We a great noise at night.
10. **fly** a. We don't have our car. We it last month.
sell b. Chris on a supersonic plane in 1996.

III. Uzupełnij zdania w tekście właściwymi czasownikami.

choose My grandfather born in 1915. He to school
spend at the age of ten. He always of being a soldier and so in
dream 1927 he studying in the Royal Military Academy. He
become to be a fighter pilot and after four years he
get his licence. In 1939 the Second World War out. As an
be experienced aviator, my grandfather part in many air fights.
break He more than a thousand hours in his fighter plane and
go after the war he a General in the Military Forces of
take Great Britain.
begin

IV. Napisz pytania korzystając z podanych słów.

1. you / see / James / yesterday?
2. Adam / read / a book / last month?
3. they / buy / a house / in 1982?
4. Lisa / do / homework / on Monday?
5. we / lose / our way / last time?
6. Mr Willis / keep / bees?
7. Tom and Mary / meet / in June?

8. it / rain / a lot / last month
9. I / make / mistakes
10. Harry / begin / studying / last year

V. Napisz pytania jak w przykładzie.

przykład: Tony read that book. (Eva) *Did Eva read that book, too?*

1. I saw that film last week. (you)
2. We came late yesterday. (they)
3. Mr Lee bought a car. (Mr Jones)
4. Sandra forgot her keys. (Rita)
5. They understood everything. (you)
6. Mike cut his finger. (Alan)
7. You woke up at seven. (your sister)
8. That man told lies. (that woman)
9. We ate fish and chips. (you)
10. She knew the address. (her friends)

VI. Napisz pytania do podanych odpowiedzi.

1. 'Where?'
'Monica left her umbrella in a park.'
2. 'When?'
'Mr and Mrs Thompson got married in 1977.'
3. 'What?'
'The children found a wallet.'
4. 'How much?'
'I paid twenty pounds for these gloves.'
5. 'Where?'
'Harry and Juliet met at university.'
6. 'What?'
'Cindy wore a long cocktail dress at the party.'
7. 'When?'
'Ms Collon wrote the book three years ago.'
8. 'What?'
'Mr Palmer taught chemistry.'
9. 'Where?'
'I put your exercise books on your desk.'
10. 'Why?'
'They ran away because they were afraid.'

VII. Napisz pełne odpowiedzi przeczące do pytań.

1. 'Did Sally forget about her duties?' 'No,'
2. 'Did you write exams last week?' 'No,'
3. 'Did the dog bite anybody?' 'No,'
4. 'Did the children make much noise?' 'No,'
5. 'Did Ronald tell the truth?' 'No,'
6. 'Did Mr Bead take many photos?' 'No,'
7. 'Did Karen sleep till midday?' 'No,'
8. 'Did your team lose the game?' 'No,'
9. 'Did it snow last autumn?' 'No,'
10. 'Did your friends ring you yesterday?' 'No,'

VIII. Napisz zdania jak w przykładzie.

przykład: Greg / write / a letter / Tom *Greg didn't write a letter but Tom did.*

1. Mary / make / a mistake / Lucy
2. you / buy / flowers / we
3. Brian / hurt / his leg / Steven
4. I / understand / her / my brother
5. they / catch / fish / I
6. we / know / the number / Harry
7. Mrs Lee / sing songs / Mrs Dean
8. Tom / swim / in the river / Frank
9. you / get up / late / your friends
10. they / build / a house / we

IX. Uzupełnij krótkie odpowiedzi twierdzące lub przeczące do pytań.

1. 'Did you go to school last Monday?' '.....'
2. 'Did your friends come to you yesterday?' '.....'
3. 'Did your parents get up early this morning?' '.....'
4. 'Did it snow much last winter?' '.....'
5. 'Did you lose your keys last week?' '.....'
6. 'Did your best friend ring you last night?' '.....'
7. 'Did your neighbours buy a dog a few days ago?' '.....'
8. 'Did your father drive to work on Sunday?' '.....'
9. 'Did your teacher give you homework last time?' '.....'
10. 'Did you take photos on holiday?' '.....'

I. Wybierz poprawną formę czasownika.

1. I **went** / **am going** / **go** jogging every day in the afternoon.
2. Look! Somebody **is riding** / **rides** / **rode** on your bicycle.
3. Jennifer is in a library. She **read** / **reads** / **is reading** a book.
4. Two months ago, our family **move** / **are moving** / **moved** to Belfast.
5. What **are you doing** / **do you do** / **did you do** on a rainy day like this?
6. Michael and his brother **built** / **are building** / **build** a sandcastle yesterday.
7. The Simpsons are in their garden. They **pick** / **picked** / **are picking** fruit.
8. Where **did he live** / **is he living** / **does he live** before World War II?
9. We **aren't going** / **don't go** / **didn't go** to the cinema every Sunday.
10. Last summer, Diane **stays** / **stayed** / **is staying** at home.
11. The Titanic **is sinking** / **sinks** / **sank** on 14 April 1912.
12. Don't disturb me. Can't you see I **work** / **am working** / **worked**?
13. Who always **visits** / **visited** / **is visiting** you at weekends?
14. Jason and his father are in the garage. They **repaired** / **are repairing** / **repair** the car.
15. **Did you meet** / **Are you meeting** / **Do you meet** Alice on a train to Leeds last week?

II. Popraw błędy w zdaniach. (!!! Niektóre zdania są poprawne.)

1. Sony learns at the moment.
2. Brian are watching TV in his room now.
3. Where live you?
4. Ronald go to university in 1995.
5. Is your mother usually cooking lunch?
6. Did Mr Lee bought a bike for his son?
7. I never forget about my homework.
8. Does you like helping your friends?
9. We often are meeting after lessons.
10. Does Betty talk to you yesterday?
11. Why was the people so angry?
12. Jane and Eva doesn't study languages.
13. Look! Dave waits for his girlfriend.
14. I sended a postcard to you last week.
15. Does this child always play alone?

III. Uzupełnij dialogi czasownikami w poprawnej formie.

1. 'What film (you / watch) in the cinema last Friday?'
'We (watch) two films, a comedy and a thriller.'
2. '..... (Sally / often / go) shopping in the city centre?'
'She (drive) to the centre once a week.'
3. 'It's almost ten o'clock p.m. What (the children/ do) ?'
'They (still / play) in their room.'
4. 'When (Frank / buy) that comfortable winter jacket?'
'He (buy) it at Harrods a few days ago.'
5. 'Why is the computer on? (you / use) it, Sarah?'
'Yes. I (look) for some information on the Internet.'
6. 'Where (your neighbours / go) last winter holiday?'
'They (spend) it in the mountains.'
7. '..... (Robert / sometimes / invite) you to his parties?'
'Oh, yes. He last (invite) us three weeks ago.'
8. 'How much (the ticket / cost) ?'
'It's very cheap. It (not cost) more than two pounds.'
9. 'The passengers (still / wait) for their bus to Dover.'
'Last Monday, it (arrived) two hours late, too.'
10. 'Why (you / cry) ?'
'I (not cry). Jenny (just / cut) an onion in the kitchen.'

IV. Uzupełnij zdania w tekście czasownikami w poprawnej formie.

Greg is my best friend. We are both 12 years old and we are in the same class. We (go) to school in Brighton and we both (like) geography and history. We (want) to become explorers and archaeologists. We (meet) after lessons very often and we (usually / plan) our future expeditions.

Greg (say) that he (dream) of discovering new places. His great-grandfather was a famous explorer who (travel) to remote and dangerous regions. In 1902 the man (go) to South America and he (make) a discovery of an ancient sanctuary deep in the Amazon jungle. Unfortunately, during one of his expeditions a poisonous snake (bite) him on his leg and the poor man (die) a few days later. However, Greg's great-grandfather (leave) a lot of interesting drawings, photos and notes. We (love) studying them and we (admire) the man very much. Some time ago, Greg (tell) me a story about pirates' treasures. He (hear) this story from his great-grandfather. He says that he (know) where the treasure is.

V. Uzupełnij zdania w tekście właściwymi czasownikami w poprawnej formie.

brush get prepare put sleep

Mrs Duly up at seven a.m. this morning. She is in the kitchen now and she breakfast for her children, Kate and Jonathan. Kate is still in bed. She while her brother his teeth in the bathroom. Mr Duly is in the dressing room. He on his clothes.

buy clean do stay work

Mr Duly in an office. He is an accountant. His wife, Elisabeth, is a housewife. She at home and she the house and shopping in the town. Today, she a big cake for her daughter. It's her birthday.

bring dance give invite sing

Last year, Kate a lot of her school friends to her birthday party. They her flowers and wonderful presents. The party was great. Everybody and songs. After the party, Kate all her friends colourful balloons and sweets.

VI. Uzupełnij zdania czasownikami w poprawnej formie.

1. When (your brother / start) studying? Was it in 1997?
2. I (not go) anywhere this evening. I have a lot of work to do.
3. Catherine often (wear) extravagant clothes.
4. (the Browns / travel) to Greece by plane last summer?
5. Penguins (not build) nests on trees.
6. Is Mike in the office? (he / talk) to anybody?
7. I (not know) Adam before the last party.
8. John (never / smoke). He (hate) it.
9. (you and Pam / take) part in the meeting last Friday?
10. I (put) on two pullovers because I was really cold.
11. Stella (usually / not speak) fast.
12. Tom can't see well because he (not wear) his glasses now.
13. When (your parents / get) married?
14. There he is. I (see) him. He (look) very nice in his dark suit.
15. Amy is very happy. Her boyfriend (return) from the tour today.
16. (you / ask) anyone for help when you were in trouble?
17. Our neighbours (move) to California next month.
18. Frank's in hospital. He (break) his leg several days ago.
19. How much (these workers / earn) a month?
20. Lisa (not usually / come) late to school.

VII. Przetłumacz zdania na j. zyk angielski.

1. Wczoraj poszli my do kina.
2. Czy on cz. sto wraca pó. no z pracy?
3. Dzieci wła. nie bawi. si. w ogrodzie.
4. Ewa zwykle nie jada kolacji.
5. Kiedy Tom rozmawiał z panem Lee?
6. Brian nie ogl. da teraz telewizji.
7. Czy wy czasami chodzicie do teatru?
8. Mój tata wrócił wczoraj z Londynu.
9. Czy Pan Grey pisze teraz list?
10. Nie wiedziałem o twoich problemach.
11. Pani Simms pije kaw. ka. dego ranka.
12. Kilka dni temu znalazłem te klucze.
13. Pa. stwo Jackson nie odwiedzaj. nas.
14. Czy Monika robi teraz zdj. cia?
15. My nie zapomnieli my o jego urodzinach.

I. Uzupełnij zdania poprawną formą operatora.

1. I jogging at seven a.m. this morning.
2. You climbing the wall when they saw you.
3. Paul listening to music when I came in.
4. Diane playing computer games all afternoon.
5. It raining all yesterday morning.
6. We eating lunch in a restaurant at four.
7. You doing shopping when they saw you.
8. The boys making too much noise.
9. My uncle telling jokes all the evening.
10. Our students writing an exam at eleven o'clock.

II. Napisz zdania twierdzące korzystając z podanych słów.

1. I / sleep at 5 a.m. this morning.
2. Tom / ride a bike..... when I saw him.
3. you / talk to Sue..... when we came.
4. Mr Fines / cut grass..... at six p.m. yesterday.
5. Monica / read a book..... all night.
6. the children / play..... at noon.
7. Sally and Jeff / walk..... when we met them.
8. Pam / cook dinner..... at one p.m.
9. it / snow..... all night.
10. we / watch the news..... when you phoned.

III. Uzupełnij zdania twierdzące czasownikami w poprawnej formie.

1. Yesterday at five p.m. Adam (do) his homework.
2. Our father (repair) the tap when we arrived.
3. When I saw them, they (kiss).
4. The sun (shine) all day yesterday.
5. My friends (play) football in the afternoon.
6. The soldiers (march) for ten hours.
7. Last Sunday at noon I (help) my mother in the kitchen.
8. The man says he (use) the computer when it broke down.
9. At midnight, our children (sleep).
10. When you phoned I (wash) my trousers.

IV. Uzupełnij zdania właściwym czasownikiem w poprawnej formie.

1. **make** a. Last night, Linda and her friends in a disco.
dance b. Our neighbour noise at five a.m. this morning.
2. **run** a. You somewhere when I saw you.
have b. At five p.m. we lunch in a restaurant.
3. **play** a. When I came in, my boss on the phone.
talk b. The boys computer games all evening.
4. **blow** a. Yesterday after lunch my father a magazine.
read b. A strong wind all night.
5. **wait** a. The Gordons in their garden all Saturday.
relax b. At a quarter to seven, I for my schoolbus.
6. **ask** a. The people me questions for two hours.
boil b. Water when I came into the kitchen.
7. **repair** a. The boys cigarettes when Mr Fines saw them.
smoke b. James his bike in the garage in the afternoon.
8. **cry** a. Last Saturday in the morning we windows.
clean b. The neighbour's baby at midnight.
9. **ring** a. Mr Riss bad all day yesterday.
feel b. The telephone for about five minutes.
10. **take** a. Nancy for her exams all day and night.
prepare b. The tourists photographs when we saw them.

V. Napisz pytania korzystając z podanych słów.

1. you / listen to music in the evening?
2. Robert / play games all day long?
3. the people / wait for three hours?
4. it / snow? yesterday?
5. the child / cry at night?
6. Mr Hicks / tell jokes at the party?
7. Linda / write a letter at seven p.m.?

8. your friends / ride bikes when you met?
9. the teacher / shout when you came in?
10. the soldiers / run all morning?

VI. Uzupełnij pytania według podanych odpowiedzi.

1. 'What at six p.m.?'
'James was writing his homework.'
2. 'Where when you met her?'
'Susan was walking to the club.'
3. 'Why all night?'
'The baby was crying because she was ill.'
4. 'What all morning?'
'I was writing reports.'
5. 'What in the afternoon?'
'Jennifer was cooking a pie.'
6. 'How long for us?'
'We were waiting for a half an hour.'
7. 'Where when we met last Friday?'
'I was driving to work.'
8. 'Who at two p.m.?'
'The secretary was talking on the phone.'
9. 'What in the evening?'
'Michael was looking for his mobile phone.'
10. 'How long for their maths exam?'
'The students were preparing for the exam for six days.'

VII. Napisz zdania przeczące korzystając z podanych słów.

1. we / sing songs after midnight.
2. I / read a book at night.
3. Ms Lee / jog at seven a.m.
4. you / behave well at the meeting.
5. Cathy / wait for us when we arrived.
6. the phone / ring when I came in.
7. it / rain yesterday morning.
8. the children / disturb during the lesson.
9. Sam / work at eleven p.m.
10. Mr Duly / water flowers all day long.

VIII. Napisz pełne odpowiedzi przeczące do pytań.

1. 'Was Sheila dancing alone?' 'No,.....'
2. 'Were you learning all day long?' 'No,.....'
3. 'Was it snowing last Saturday?' 'No,.....'
4. 'Was Mr Harris working at seven?' 'No,.....'
5. 'Were they looking for me?' 'No,.....'
6. 'Were the boys playing cards?' 'No,.....'
7. 'Was Dave helping his neighbours?' 'No,.....'
8. 'Were you waiting for two hours?' 'No,.....'
9. 'Was Mrs Linn watching TV at noon?' 'No,.....'
10. 'Was their dog barking all day?' 'No,.....'

IX. Napisz krótkie odpowiedzi twierdzące i przeczące do pytań.

1. 'Was Adam riding a bike at two?' 'Yes,'
2. 'Were they talking when you came in?' 'No,'
3. 'Was Simon learning all night?' 'No,'
4. 'Were the soldiers keeping guard for six hours?' 'Yes,'
5. 'Were the Greys cleaning their house at midday?' 'Yes,'
6. 'Was it snowing yesterday?' 'No,'
7. 'Were you cutting grass all yesterday morning?' 'No,'
8. 'Was your teacher asking questions during the lesson?' 'Yes,'
9. 'Was the police car following you all the way?' 'No,'
10. 'Were your friends waiting for you when you arrived?' 'Yes,'

X. Uzupełnij zdania poprawną formą czasownika.

1. When the phone rang I (not sit) behind my desk.
2. What (Tom and Jules / do) all afternoon yesterday?
3. Cindy (wash) up from five p.m. till seven p.m.
4. When we arrived, the orchestra (not play).
5. Where (you / run) when we met last Tuesday evening?
6. (the Nelsons / decorate) their Christmas tree at nine p.m.?
7. Who (scream) so late at night?
8. Our family (drive) south when their car broke down.
9. Last Saturday at ten p.m. we (have) fun at the party.
10. When his mother entered his room, Jake (sleep) on the floor.

I. Uzupełnij zdania czasownikami w poprawnej formie.

1. Mr Taylor (buy) his car several years ago.
2. Yesterday at seven a.m. we (still / sleep).
3. When you came in, my mother (make) a cake.
4. I (feel) bad all day yesterday.
5. The plane from Boston (land) an hour ago.
6. You were watching TV while I (study) hard.
7. In 1965, my grandfather (work) on a farm.
8. The professor was in his room at five. He (read) something.
9. Cindy (wash) her hair when she heard someone knocking.
10. Jim was walking alone, when we (meet) him in the park.
11. Last Saturday we (drive) to Humpton to visit our aunt.
12. I (not know) that the printer was broken.
13. While I was waiting for you, I (listen) to the news on TV.
14. (the Parsons / move) to New York last October?
15. The policemen stopped us when we (cross) the street.
16. That car (not go) fast when it crashed against the tree.
17. Mr and Mrs Robson (pick) a lot of mushrooms here last time.
18. The scouts (collect) firewood from seven till nine.
19. What (they / tell) you in the office when you phoned them?
20. It (not rain) when we went out.

II. Wybierz poprawną formę czasownika.

1. Janet **made / was making** sandwiches for everybody yesterday.
2. When you **were phoning / phoned**, Mr Ross **was writing / wrote** a report.
3. My mother often **was telling / told** me to respect other people.
4. We **were paying / paid** for our meals and **went / were going** for a walk.
5. While we **picked / were picking** roses, we scratched our hands.
6. Right after breakfast I **was taking / took** my dog for a walk.
7. At two p.m. last Thursday, the football team **were practising / practised**.
8. When I saw him in the supermarket, John **bought / was buying** groceries.
9. The baby **cried / was crying** while the nurse **was giving / gave** her an injection.
10. I **didn't use / wasn't using** the computer between one and three o'clock.

11. When I **was opening / opened** the bag I **was seeing / saw** that it was empty.
12. The wind **blew / was blowing** heavily when the accident **happened / was happening**.
13. It **was starting / started** raining when Mr Paulson was watering his flowers.
14. That beautiful girl **smiled / was smiling** at me at least three times.
15. While the singer **recorded / was recording** his new song, he lost his voice.

III. Uzupełnij dialogi czasownikami w poprawnej formie.

1. 'What (Lisa / read) when you (come) in?'
'She (read) a magazine.'
2. 'Where (Sally / buy) that smart dress?'
'Her husband (bring) it for her from Paris last week.'
3. '..... (you / sleep) when the phone (ring) ?'
'No, I (not sleep). I (read) a book.'
4. 'You (not come) to my birthday party last Saturday, Jim.'
'I'm sorry I couldn't. I (look) after my little sister all evening.'
5. 'Where (you and Janet / meet) ?'
'We (meet) in the park. She (walk) home.'
6. '..... (it / rain) much last summer?'
'Not in July but it (rain) a lot in August.'
7. 'What (the people / do) in your house at eight a.m. yesterday?'
'They were plumbers. They (remove) the leaking pipes.'
8. '..... (Alice / wait) in the hall while you (dress)?'
'No. I (invite) her to sit down in the living-room.'
9. 'How much (Mr Jenkins / pay) for that old car?'
'It (not cost) much about one thousand.'
10. '..... (David / hold) Mary's hand when you
(see) them in the park.'
'I don't know. I (not look) at them for long.'

IV. Uzupełnij zdania w tekście czasownikami w poprawnej formie.

Al is one of my school friends. I like him although he is rather strange. He loves telling stories about UFO and aliens. He says he (meet) them some time ago. But let me begin from the start.

It (be) a few months ago. He (go) out for a walk near his place. It was about nine p.m. and Al (stroll) alone in the woods. After several minutes he (notice) that he (be) quite a long way from his house. And then it all (happen). A silver flying saucer (land) in front of him and two green creatures (come) out of it. They (invite) him to come into their saucer and (ask) him questions about life on Earth. While Al (tell) them about our planet, the creatures (do) strange experiments. When they (finish), they (let) Al go back. After coming back home, Al (not remember) anything. The memories of this unusual visit (appear) only after a few weeks. Many people still do not believe in Al's stories and say that they are untrue.

V. Przetłumacz zdania na język angielski.

1. Kiedy wszedłem do pokoju Eddie grał w karty ze swoimi przyjaciółmi.

.....

2. Czy państwo Lee pracowali w swoim ogrodzie wczoraj o dziesiątej rano?

.....

3. Zobaczyłem ją w parku po lekcjach. Siedziała na ławce i czytała książkę.

.....

4. Dziecko naszych sąsiadów płakało przez całą noc.

.....

5. Czy pan Johnson siedział w swoim biurze, gdy telefon zadzwonił?

.....

I. Uzupełnij zdania poprawną formą operatora.

1. I seen this comedy three times.
2. Diane been to Japan.
3. We told you everything.
4. You made a mistake.
5. Brian lived in Sweden since 1994.
6. Mr Harris opened a new shop.
7. The people asked about you.
8. It been so cold since last week.
9. They visited us a few times.
10. She just won the championship.

II. Napisz zdania twierdzące stosując podane wyrazy.

1. we / eat our breakfast
2. you / do your homework
3. I / write a letter to Peter
4. Dave and Sue / go for a walk
5. my father / fall asleep
6. Eva / record a song
7. the boys / break a window
8. he / bring her flowers
9. you / organise a party
10. I / tell you the truth

III. Uzupełnij zdania twierdzące poprawną formą czasownika.

1. Tom (be) in hospital since he broke his leg.
2. We (buy) a new house recently.
3. I (just / see) Mary in the library.
4. The Gleasons (go) on holiday.
5. You (pass) your exams.
6. The leaves (fall) off trees.
7. Celia (cut) her finger.
8. Mr Wilson (repair) his car.
9. The neighbours (invited) us for lunch.
10. My best friend (fail) the maths test.
11. Mary (help) us a lot.

12. Our son (take) a few photos.
13. Ms Harris (teach) us history since last year.
14. We (always / like) watching TV series.
15. Adam (work) abroad for two years.

IV. Przekształć zdania twierdzące na pytania.

1. Gina has learnt a lot.
2. We have prepared dinner.
3. Mike and Jerry have quarrelled.
4. You have put on weight.
5. Fiona has found a new job.
6. The Browns have moved to Leeds.
7. Josh has won a million.
8. They have told us everything.
9. The weather has changed.
10. I have paid a fine.

V. Napisz pytania korzystając z podanych słów.

1. (you / live in Paris) for six years?
2. (Mrs Dean / lose her keys)?
3. (they / know each other) since last year?
4. (we / stay in the hotel) for five days?
5. (Alice / write ten letters) since morning?
6. (the police / fine you)?
7. (they / be together) for eleven months?
8. (I / make a mistake)?
9. (you / turn the TV off)yet?
10. (Harry / have his dog) for six years?

VI. Napisz pytania do podanych odpowiedzi.

1. 'Where?'
'Our children have gone on a camp to Brighton.'
2. 'What?'
'I have ordered a wonderful necklace for my wife.'
3. 'How much?'
'Mr Downey has paid two hundreds for the tickets.'
4. 'How long?'
'Jake and Monica have known each other for two years.'

5. 'Since when?'
'I have worked for the company since 1990.'
6. 'Where?'
'Our neighbours have moved to Palm Springs.'
7. 'How long?'
'Adam has stayed abroad for seven weeks now.'
8. 'What?'
'Elisabeth has bought a pullover for her mother.'
9. 'Since when?'
'I have had a new computer since March.'
10. 'How long?'
'My parents have been married for about thirty years.'

VII. Napisz zdania przeczące.

1. we / watch the film yet.
2. Mr Fowles / repair the lamp yet.
3. you / send the postcards yet.
4. I / speak to my boss yet.
5. James / ask Rita out yet.
6. they / order their meals yet.
7. Wendy / finish school yet.
8. it / stop raining yet.
9. you / tell me everything yet.
10. the boys / apologise to me Yet.

VIII. Napisz zdania przeczące korzystając z podanych czasowników i zwrotów.

eat lunch go out read spend wash

1. Mr Davies is very hungry. He yet.
2. Vicky is still at home. She yet.
3. My trousers are dirty. I yet.
4. We still have the money. We yet.
5. You don't know the story. You yet.

IX. Napisz pełne odpowiedzi do pytań.

1. 'Have you ever eaten pizza?'
2. 'Have you ever driven a lorry?'
3. 'Have you ever seen a ghost?'

4. 'Have you ever been to Japan?'
5. 'Have you ever baked a cake?'

X. Napisz krótkie odpowiedzi do pytań .

1. 'Has John ever travelled abroad?' 'No,'
2. 'Has it ever snowed in Africa?' 'Yes,'
3. 'Has Mr Grey repaired his car yet?' 'No,'
4. 'Have you watched the film twice?' 'Yes,'
5. 'Has Eva changed her job recently?' 'Yes,'
6. 'Have they lived together since 1996?' 'Yes,'
7. 'Have the Ashleys ever visited you?' 'No,'
8. 'Has Michael just started studying?' 'Yes,'
9. 'Have you been to Greece yet?' 'No,'
10. 'Has the dog ever bitten anyone?' 'No,'

XI. Uzupełnij zdania poprawną formą czasownika.

1. (Frank / ever / eat) Asian food?
2. We (not thank) our guests for the gifts yet.
3. (Tom / introduce) his new girlfriend yet?
4. You (have) this motorbike for three years.
5. How long (you / know) each other?
6. I (just / meet) my old friend in the street.
7. (you and David / ever / live) abroad?
8. Michael (not return) my books yet.
9. The weather (be) so unpleasant since Monday.
10. (Mr Brooks / apologise) to you yet?
11. Susan and her sister (occupy) this room since we started redecorating our house.
12. These plates are dirty. Our mother (not wash) them yet.
13. Mr Hicks (grow) tomatoes for years.
14. (your friends / tell) you about changes in our schedule?
15. My uncle (have) twelve cars so far.
16. Where (Robert / put) my bag? I can't find it.
17. Greg says he (see) a UFO eight times.
18. We're still waiting for our train. It (not arrive) yet.
19. (Tom / borrow) that map from you?
20. I (always / want) to see the Great Wall.

I. Wybierz poprawną formę czasownika.

1. Rosy **likes / has liked** lying on the beach on a sunny day like this.
2. We **have had / have** this cottage for over twenty years.
3. My brother **is / has been** in hospital since last week.
4. Every second Monday I **have gone / go** to the library and borrow books.
5. We can keep driving. I **have changed / change** the flat tyre.
6. How long **does Adam stay / has Adam stayed** abroad?
7. **Have you listened / Do you listen** to music in your free time?
8. I **don't ever see / haven't ever seen** such a strange animal in my life.
9. Mike isn't at home. He **has gone / goes** to the club.
10. **Do you send / Have you sent** a postcard to your parents yet?
11. Mr Burns **has lost / loses** his keys. He cannot get into his flat now.
12. Since when **do they live / have they lived** together?
13. So far, Tom **eats / has eaten** only one sandwich.
14. Don't touch the table. I **have just painted / just paint** it.
15. **Do you read / Have you read** that funny book yet?

II. Uzupełnij zdania właściwym czasownikiem w poprawnej formie.

1. **make**
 - a. Our mother always sandwiches for us.
 - b. You (just) a mistake in your exercise.
2. **play**
 - a. (you) in our school theatre yet?
 - b. Every afternoon, Michael computer games.
3. **know**
 - a. We about your problems. We're going to help you.
 - b. Harry Janet since December.
4. **meet**
 - a. Jules and his friends usually after lessons.
 - b. I this man a few times since last year.
5. **come**
 - a. I'm sorry you too late. All tickets are sold out.
 - b. Monica is punctual. She never late.

6. **have** a. Our neighbour their dog for eleven years now.
 b. (Eva) much free time after school?
7. **spend** a. I (not) more than a hundred pounds a week.
 b. Tom all his money. He's penniless.
8. **take** a. Peter is a runner. He part in marathons.
 b. (you) a closer look at my drawings yet?
9. **sell** a. We the villa. It doesn't belong to us any more.
 b. What (they) in their shop?
10. **drive** a. Mr Howard a lorry professionally.
 B I a lorry two or three times.

III. Napisz pytania stosuj c poprawn form czasownika.

1. 'How long abroad?'(you / live)
 'For six years now.'
2. 'When computer games?'(Nick / play)
 'After lessons.'
3. 'How many letters?'(they / write)
 'Five so far.'
4. 'Since when for your company?'(Lisa / work)
 'Since last month.'
5. 'How much?'(Mr Grant / earn)
 'Five thousand pounds a month.'
6. 'How many times that comedy?'(you / watch)
 'Four times so far.'
7. 'When shopping?'(Ms Holly / go)
 'At weekends.'
8. 'Since when so bad?'(the weather / be)
 'Since yesterday.'
9. 'How much so far?'(they / do)
 'Not much yet.'
10. 'Where groceries?'(you / buy)
 'Normally, in a supermarket.'

IV. Uzupełnij dialogi czasownikami w poprawnej formie.

1. 'James, you (usually / not eat) pudding.'
'No, I (hate) it. I (not eat) it since I was a child.'
2. 'Ralph is not at home. He (go) to a cinema.'
'..... (he / always / go) to a cinema on Friday evening?'
3. 'I (not see) Mark today. I wonder where he is.'
'In the game centre. He (spend) all his afternoons there.'
4. '..... (your boss / tell) you about his plans yet?'
'Of course, not. He (seldom / tell) me about his plans.'
5. 'The weather (change) at least three times recently.'
'That's normal here. It (often / change) so unexpectedly.'
6. 'Jake and I (not see) each other for ages.'
'..... (you / remember) what he looks like?'
7. 'Mr Fines is a treasure hunter. He (look) for treasures.'
'..... (he / find) anything valuable this year?'
8. 'You (have) this old TV set for nearly fifteen years.'
'That's true but I (not want) a new one.'
9. 'How many times (Betty / travel) on a plane?'
'Not a single time. She (prefer) travelling by ship.'
10. '..... (you / remember) Mark Hogan from Glasgow?'
'No. He's a stranger to me. We (never / meet) before.'

V. Uzupełnij zdania w tekście czasownikami w poprawnej formie.

Paul and I (know) each other for more than ten years now. Since last October we (work) in the same company so we (see) each other almost every day. We both (love) travelling and that's why every summer we (go) to unusual places. Sometimes we (take) our other friends, too. We (already / be) to Brazil and we (see) the Great Wall of China. We (climb) some of the highest mountains in the world although we (not climb) Mount Everest yet. We (always / want) to explore the bottom of the ocean but we (not collect) enough money for professional equipment as yet.

VI. Uzupełnij zdania poprawną formą czasownika.

1. (Mary / love) Peter?
2. John and I (not meet) since last year.
3. How long (Mr Grey / be) in hospital?
4. You (usually / not tell) us about your plans.
5. What (your children / like) doing in their free time?
6. (Jenny / ever / be) to Chicago?
7. I (not hear) from uncle Bob for ages.
8. That tall man (teach) biology in our school.
9. (Alan / show) you his new bicycle yet?
10. Our boss (often / go) on business trips.
11. (your wife / ever / cook) a beetroot soup?
12. How many phone calls (the secretary / answer) since morning?
13. How many dogs (your neighbours / keep) ?
14. We (not have) much free time since last month.
15. Every evening, Robert (set) his alarm-clock.
16. (your train / arrive) yet?
17. I (not work) for the company for a year now.
18. Gina is very sensible. She (never / ask) silly questions.
19. We don't know you. You (not introduce) yourself as yet.
20. (these young people / ever / hire) a flat?

VII. Przetłumacz zdania na język angielski.

1. Paul i ja znamy się od dziesięciu lat.
2. Czy pan Brown pisze książki dla dzieci?
3. Właśnie naprawiłem wasz telefon.
4. Jak długo mieszkasz w tym mieście?
5. Janet nigdy nie prosi mnie o pomoc.
6. Czy był kiedykolwiek w Paryżu?
7. Jeszcze nie odrobiłem zadania domowego.
8. Nasi rodzice zwykle wstają o szóstej.
9. Czy spotkała dzisiaj Betty?
10. Od kiedy Robert pracuje w twoim sklepie?

I. Wybierz poprawną formę czasownika.

1. Mr Wilson **won / has won** a million in a lottery last year.
2. **Have you known / Did you know** Brian since childhood?
3. I **didn't see / haven't seen** my grandparents for ages.
4. When **has he moved / did he move** out?
5. Susan **has had / had** a lot of friends when she was a young girl.
6. Our neighbours **borrowed / have borrowed** our lawn-mower a few days ago.
7. Mrs Perkins **worked / has worked** in the factory since 1978.
8. My boss **has been / was** on holiday for two weeks now.
9. What **did you eat / have you eaten** for lunch yesterday afternoon?
10. How long **has Tom stayed / did Tom stay** abroad now?
11. I'm sorry I **haven't finished / didn't finish** writing the report yet.
12. People **have worn / wore** different clothes in the sixties.
13. **'Has Cindy returned / Did Cindy return** from the voyage?' 'No, not yet.'
14. We **decided / have decided** to build a new house next year.
15. **Did you ever study / Have you ever studied** foreign languages?

II. Popraw błędy w zdaniach. (!!! Niektóre zdania są poprawne.)

1. Jason has visited us twice since last November.
2. I just cut my finger. It's bleeding.
3. Since when did Mr Grant keep sheep?
4. Have you talked to Alan today?
5. We didn't go to the gallery yet.
6. Did your friends ever forget about your birthday?
7. You haven't started working last week.
8. Mr Newt phoned three times this afternoon.
9. Has Napoleon died in France?
10. The Barkleys haven't thanked for our help yet.
11. Did you send your postcards yet?
12. Hank and I have known each other for two years.
13. Sue's not at home. She went to the cinema.
14. We haven't had much time to spare last weekend.
15. When have they invited you for dinner last time?

III. Uzupełnij zdania poprawną formą czasownika.

1. **make**
 - a. They shoes in this factory for years.
 - b. The children too much noise last night.
2. **repair**
 - a. My husband the iron a few days ago.
 - b. I'm sorry we (not) your car yet.
3. **buy**
 - a. When (Mr Thomas) this house?
 - b. Nobody this piece of land as yet.
4. **get up**
 - a. (your children) yet?
 - b. What time (you) this morning?
5. **fail**
 - a. How many exams (George) so far?
 - b. I my maths test last week.
6. **swim**
 - a. (you / ever) in the ocean?
 - b. Last holiday, we in the sea a lot.
7. **answer**
 - a. Professor Graham (not) my question yet.
 - b. Who the phone when you rang?
8. **teach**
 - a. Two years ago, Mr Keaton us English.
 - b. How long (Ms Lee) in your school?
9. **book**
 - a. We a room for you, sir. When are you arriving?
 - b. I a seat but I didn't go to see the game.
10. **turn off**
 - a. (you) the TV before going to bed last night?
 - b. It's dark here. Somebody the lights.

IV. Uzupełnij zdania czasownikami w poprawnej formie.

1. I (be) in love with Linda ever since we
(meet) at a party last year.
2. We (have) that dog since we (find)
it in front of our house several months ago.

4. Ever since he (retire) he (read) more than a hundred books.
5. Joseph (not talk) to me ever since we (quarrel) in June.
6. You (drink) at least five cups of coffee since you (come).
7. Since I (begin) my studies I (make) quite a few good friends.
8. How many operations (John / have) since he (go) to hospital three weeks ago?
9. Ever since Ralph (see) that girl he (not stop) thinking about her.
10. Mr Tanner (make) more than a thousand kilometres since he (buy) his new car.

IV. Uzupełnij zdania czasownikami w poprawnej formie.

1. What (your friends / give) you for your last birthday?
2. Sam (never / fly) on a jet plane before.
3. Since last year they (sell) hundreds of their computers.
4. Unfortunately, the weather (not improve) since March.
5. (you / think) hard before choosing your career, dad?
6. Eva's parents (get) married when they were both thirty.
7. I'm awfully tired. I (not sleep) well since our neighbours (start) renovating their flat.
8. (you / plant) any flowers this year, Mary?
9. In the fifties, children (not play) with such unusual toys.
10. Since when (Tim / drive) the company car?
11. Paul last (phone) me ages ago.
12. I (not pay) my bills yet. I'll do it soon.
13. This a bad dog. It (bite) me some time ago.
14. You (not wear) that cap last winter.
15. (the Greens / ever / rent) their flat to anyone?
16. It (be) so hot for two weeks now.
17. Marks remembers he (not behave) well as a child.
18. I (never / use) such complicated program before.
19. How many windows (you / wash) since morning, Gill?
20. There (be) a big storm in the area for five days.

I. Wybierz poprawną formę czasownika.

1. Alex **is / has been / was** my best friend since school time.
2. My father sometimes **has cooked / cooked / cooks** lunch for us.
3. There **were / are / have been** a lot of tourists in our village last summer.
4. When **does he last tell / has he last told / did he last** tell you about his love?
5. I **have never climbed / never climb / never climbed** a mountain in my life.
6. Mr Bones **repaired / has repaired / repairs** your watch. It's working now.
7. How long **have they hired / do they hire / did they hire** a flat from you now?
8. My dog **hasn't usually chased / doesn't usually chase / didn't usually chase** cats.
9. There's nobody inside. Where **have they gone / do they go / did they go** ?
10. We **don't buy / didn't buy / haven't bought** anything in the shop since July.
11. You **didn't behave / haven't behaved / don't behave** well as a child.
12. **Have you normally taken / Did you normally take / Do you normally take** so many photographs on holiday?
13. I **loved / have loved / love** watching speedway ever since I saw it live.
14. Joe was ill and so he **hasn't taken / doesn't take / didn't take** part in the game.
15. Those sailors **don't see / haven't seen / didn't see** their relatives for months.
16. There **have been / are / were** eleven strikes since the management changed.
17. I don't remember her well. She **has visited / visits / visited** us ages ago.
18. Whose car **do you drive / did you drive / have you driven** since yours broke down?
19. Michael has looked so sad ever since his girlfriend **leaves / left / has left him** last month.
20. Mr Earnest is the best boss that I **have ever had / ever had / ever have** .
He **hasn't picked / doesn't pick / didn't pick** on anybody in the office.

II. Uzupełnij zdania czasownikiem w poprawnej formie.

1. **watch**
 - a. Tom says he this film ten times so far.
 - b. (you / usually) the news at eight p.m.?
 - c. I (not) the last night game. I was busy.
2. **speak**
 - a. This week, the journalist to ten politicians.
 - b. Bob is bilingual. He both English and Spanish.
 - c. When (you / last) to your workers, Jeff?

3. **arrive**
 - a. Look! Your train (just). Get on quick!
 - b. Last Monday, you also late for work, Tom.
 - c. What time (the plane from London) ?
4. **know**
 - a. Don't ask me. I nothing about economics.
 - b. You something but you didn't tell us.
 - c. Since when (they) about our financial troubles?
5. **learn**
 - a. Paula foreign languages since she was a child.
 - b. I this poem by heart a long time ago.
 - c. Usually, I (not) at night.
6. **do**
 - a. Dave seldom his homework in the morning.
 - b. My brother a course in karate recently.
 - c. (you) shopping in the new centre last week?
7. **read**
 - a. I have loved this book ever since I it.
 - b. (Brian) the letter from his friend yet?
 - c. How many books (you / usually) a month?
8. **change**
 - a. Our government a few months ago.
 - b. In this region, temperatures often during the day .
 - c. I (not) the flat tyre in my car yet.
9. **forget**
 - a. What's your surname Mike? I it.
 - b. Ms Black to give us homework last Friday.
 - c. What's wrong with you? You always to tell me if there's a message for me.
10. **pay**
 - a. How often (you) such high bills?
 - b. (they) for your help yet?
 - C. We (not) for the food. It was on the house.

III. Uzupełnij zdania w tekście czasownikami w poprawnej formie.

..... (you / ever / do) anything unusual in your life? Not yourself? Maybe some of your friends? Or maybe some of your neighbours? This story is about one of my neighbours Mr Watts, whom I (know) for eleven years and who (do) things more than unusual in his life. His name is Albert and we (be) on first-name terms ever since he (move) into the house next to mine. Albert (share) his extraordinary ideas with me since we (become) friends.

Sometimes, he even (ask) me to help him put his plans into action. And his plans are really crazy at times. For example, three years ago he (make) up his mind to paint his house in pink spots. Later, he (decide) to build an amusement park in his garden. The other day, he (buy) a pair of parrots and (teach) them to speak. Since the day he (start) living in our neighbourhood people (make) fun of him. Few of them (know) that in 1992 Albert's name (appear) in the Guinness' Book of Records. Why? Because he (construct) the tiniest piano in the world a piano for fleas as he calls it. Oh, I (not tell) you yet that he also (keep) fleas at home. They are trained fleas. Albert Watts (teach) them to jump when he (want) them to and to play this tiny piano. I (know) that you cannot imagine it all and you (think) my neighbour is a crazy man. Well, I agree but for sure he (never / let) us be sad and bored.

IV. Uzupełnij dialogi czasownikami w poprawnej formie.

1. 'Mike, (you / see) my car keys?'
'Yes, I (see) them on the coffee table yesterday.'
2. '..... (you / like) riding horses?'
'I (love) it but I (not ride) a horse for ages.'
3. 'They (sell) good quality clothes in the store.'
'Really? I (never / buy) anything from them yet.'
4. 'You know, Tom Hopkins (phone) me last night.'
'Are you serious?! I (not meet) him since school time.'
5. 'What (you / do) Nancy?'
'I'm a fashion designer. I (design) clothes for twenty years.'
6. '..... (you / ever / meet) my wife?'
'No, never. By the way, when (you / get) married?'
7. 'I remember you (paint) beautifully at school.'
'Yeah, but since that time I (not paint) much.'

8. 'How long (you / know) each other?'
'We only (meet) a couple of days ago.'
9. 'Everybody (hate) this tall boy. He is really unpleasant.'
'..... (he / ever / do) anything wrong to all of you?'
10. 'When (your son / finish) his studies?'
'He (not graduate) from university yet.'

V. Przetłumacz zdania na j ęzyk angielski.

1. Pani Fritz pracuje w naszym biurze od sze ciu lat.
.....
2. Mike i Ben nie rozmawiaj ze sob od kiedy si pokłócili.
.....
3. Czy Wendy kiedykolwiek pracowała za granic ?
.....
4. Od kiedy wyjechał, jego rodzice bardzo si martwi .
.....
5. Nie sko czyli my jeszcze pisa egzaminu.
.....
6. Spotykamy si co sobot od dwóch miesi cy.
.....
7. Czy pa stwo Grey maj kłopoty od kiedy przeprowadzili si do Leeds?
.....
8. Ile razy James zmieniał prac w tym roku?
.....
9. Moi rodzice od dawna nie chodz do kina.
.....
10. Od kiedy poszedł do nowej szkoły, Marek uczy si du o lepiej.
.....

I. Napisz zdania twierdzące korzystając z podanych słów.

1. Tom / ride a bike since two p.m.
2. I / read a book for an hour.
3. you / sunbathe since morning.
4. Eva / cook lunch since you arrived.
5. we / rest since six o'clock.
6. they / play games for two hours.
7. the children / sleep since noon.
8. Mr Vince / cut grass all day.
9. the boy / learn hard for a few days.
10. I / clean my room. since eleven o'clock.

II. Uzupełnij zdania twierdzące czasownikiem w poprawnej formie.

1. The neighbours' kids (make) noise since early morning.
2. I (wait) for my bus for about an hour.
3. My brother (study) international law for three years.
4. We (play) football since midday.
5. The phone (ring) for fifteen minutes.
6. Betty (learn) since she came from school.
7. Mr Giggs and Mr Taylor (talk) since ten a.m.
8. You (listen) to music all day.
9. I (wait) for my bus for a half an hour.
10. It (rain) hard for more than two hours now.

III. Napisz zdania twierdzące w czasie Present Perfect Continuous.

1. I started learning at one. since one.
2. You began working six hours ago.
3. She started cooking at twelve.
4. They began playing one hour ago.
5. Nick went jogging at seven.
6. Rosy started studying last year.
7. We began driving ten hours ago.
8. Jim started training at lunch time.
9. They went sailing two hours ago.
10. The baby went to sleep at noon.

IV. Uzupełnij zdania twierdzące właściwymi czasownikami.

draw lie make pick prepare ride snow take wait watch

1. We fruit in our garden for three hours.
2. The children pictures since morning.
3. You noise all day, Sam.
4. The tourists photographs ever since they arrived.
5. Where have you been? I for you since five o'clock?
6. It for two days now. Everything is white around.
7. Brian a bicycle since he came from school.
8. The players for their game for two weeks.
9. I the news since I got up.
10. Mark in bed ever since he felt ill.

V. Napisz pytania korzystając z podanych słów.

1. your husband / sleep / nine p.m. since nine p.m.?
2. Eva / shop / three hours
3. the boys / play outdoors / morning
4. it / rain hard / noon
5. the dog / bark / one hour
6. you / wait / eleven o'clock
7. they / repair the roof / six days
8. Peter / stay in a hotel / last week
9. Lisa / talk to her boss / he phoned
10. we / look for a flat / three months

VI. Napisz pytania do podanych odpowiedzi.

1. 'Where?'
'The Browns have been living in Boston since their son was born.'
2. 'What?'
'I have been reading a very interesting article.'
3. 'How long?'
'Susan has been standing in the queue for about one hour now.'
4. 'Since when?'
'The people have been waiting for their bus since seven a.m.'

5. 'What?'
'The men have been repairing our washing mashine.'
6. 'Where?'
'Sue and Wesley have been walking in a park.'
7. 'How long?'
'It has been raining for about twenty minutes.'
8. 'What?'
'Ms Ruth has been reading poetry to us.'
9. 'Since when?'
'The panda bears have been dying out fast since the fifties.'
10. 'What music?'
'We have been listening to rock music.'

VII. Napisz zdania przecz ce korzystaj c z podanych słów.

1. you / not learn / I came
2. they / not wait / four hours
3. Alice / not shop / morning
4. I / not study / 1999
5. the phone / not ring / ten minutes
6. we / not go out / last week
7. Mr Grady / not live here / all his life
8. you / not write an exam / eight a.m.
9. Ryan / not sleep / ten p.m.
10. it / not snow / yesterday

VIII. Napisz zdania przecz ce.

1. She's been washing clothes. She the linen.
2. We've been learning geography. We French.
3. I've been reading the newspaper. I the magazine
4. You've been visiting museums. You galleries.
5. Jake's been watching cartoons. He the news.
6. He's been teaching us grammar. He us any
vocabulary.
7. They've been travelling by bus. They by ship.
8. Cindy's been singing pop. She rock.
9. You've been painting the walls. You the ceiling.
10. Mr Lee's been repairing the clock. He the watch.

IX. Napisz krótkie odpowiedzi do pytań .

1. 'Has Jim been staying in hospital since last month?' 'Yes,'
2. 'Have you been reading a book all night?' 'No,'
3. 'Has Mr Taylor been talking on the phone for one hour?' 'No,'
4. 'Has a heavy wind been blowing since yesterday?' 'Yes,'
5. 'Have the Parkers been travelling around Turkey?' 'No,'
6. 'Have you been waiting for me since noon?' 'Yes,'
7. 'Has Mrs Dowson been resting since she returned?' 'Yes,'
8. 'Has Joe always been working abroad?' 'No,'
9. 'Have we been standing in the queue for thirty minutes?' 'Yes,'
10. 'Has your mother been doing shopping since morning?' 'No,'

X. Uzupełnij zdania czasownikami w poprawnej formie.

1. (Alice / live) in Paris since last year?
2. Mr Huxley (work) for NASA for more than thirty years.
3. My hair is wet because I (swim).
4. Since when (Brian / collect) stamps and coins?
5. We (not wait) for the bus long.
6. Tom and Mary (sit) in a café since six o'clock.
7. The fire (burn) since yesterday.
8. (Ms Miller / teach) in your school since last year?
9. Since he returned from work, he (relax) in his favourite armchair.
10. What (the children / do) all afternoon?
11. Mr Turner's hands are dirty. He (repair) the engine.
12. (Kate / prepare) for her exams since Saturday?
13. How long (these printers / work) ?
14. I (think) of moving to the south for a long time.
15. Have a break. You (learn) since morning.
16. Our vacuum cleaner (not work) for ages.
17. Giles and Monica (go out) ever since they met at a party several weeks ago.
18. Why are you so tired? (you / run) ?
19. My cousin (practise) judo since he was ten.
20. What (the boss / write) so long?

I. Popraw błędy w zdaniach. (!!! W każdym zdaniu jest błąd)

1. Want you to be an astronaut?
2. John plays with the other boys at the moment.
3. I'm not usually getting up before seven a.m.
4. Do you see the Statue of Liberty yet?
5. What is Eva doing since she woke up?
6. Our dog eats not sweets.
7. Mary doesn't go out yet. She's still at home.
8. Where is your father work?
9. Do you been watching cartoons since noon?
10. Mr Lee doesn't have free time since last week.
11. The baby have been crying.
12. Has Tom known Mary since eight years?
13. Are you liking ice-cream?
14. We don't playing games now.
15. I've been writing ten letters since morning.
16. Are Jessica and Eddie married since 1998?
17. What has Tom done at the moment?
18. I just hurt my leg. It hurts.
19. Have you usually been cooking dinner at one?
20. I'm so tired. I work all day.

II. Wybierz poprawną formę czasownika.

1. **has been writing / is writing / has written**
 - a. Tina eleven letters so far.
 - b. Mr Jones his new book since last February.
 - c. Don't disturb him. He a report right now.
2. **takes / has been taking / is taking**
 - a. Janet is in the bathroom. She a bath.
 - b. Frank part in every meeting of our club.
 - c. Everybody photographs since we arrived in the place.

3. haven't spoken / don't speak / aren't speaking

- a. I know nothing about what happened. I to anybody yet.
- b. Listen to them. They English at the moment.
- c. I German well. I must learn more.

4. don't make / haven't made / aren't making

- a. It's pretty quiet upstairs. The children much noise.
- b. We cars in this factory, just spare parts.
- c. I don't know what to do. I my mind up as yet.

5. has been travelling / has travelled / is travelling

- a. Mr Woods to all countries in Asia.
- b. At the moment, our son to Spain by car.
- c. Celine around Italy since the beginning of July.

6. are you using / do you use / have you used

- a. How often the video recorder in class?
- b. How many times the camcorder since you bought it?
- c. the correction fluid or can I borrow it from you?

7. have enjoyed / am enjoying / enjoy

- a. It is a great party Jane. I it very much.
- b. Every time I watch the comedy series I it the same.
- c. I reading your reports ever since I saw them first.

8. has she been collecting / has she collected / does she collect

- a. What else besides chinaware?
- b. How long these priceless paintings?
- c. How many of these coins so far?

9. rest / are resting / have been resting

- a. The tourists in their rooms since they arrived at night.
- b. My parents in the garden every afternoon.
- c. The players are in the dressing room now. They after the game.

10. do you meet / have you met / are you meeting

- a. any foreigners at the camp yet?
- b. What time tonight?
- c. your best friend everyday?

III. Uzupełnij tekst czasownikami w poprawnej formie.

Mr Donald Buck is a very famous person in our city . Ever since he won a fortune in a lottery he (1) a lot of good. He always (2) both people and animals and he (3) it is his mission in life. Since his lucky day he (4) more than a million pounds on charity causes. Children (5) a new school for two years thanks to Mr Buck's money and recently he (6) to build an amusement park for them, too. For about a year, Donald Buck (7) a few millions to build a new hospital. He also (8) about animals very much. So far, he (9) two animal shelters in the suburbs and now they (10) a new one.

1. a) does b) is doing c) has done d) has been doing
2. a) helps b) has helped c) has been helping d) is helping
3. a) has been saying b) says c) is saying d) has said
4. a) spends b) is spending c) has been spending d) has spent
5. a) are having b) have been having c) have had d) have
6. a) is deciding b) has decided c) decides d) has been deciding
7. a) has paid b) is paying c) pays d) has been paying
8. a) cares b) has been caring c) is caring d) has cared
9. a) sponsors b) is sponsoring c) has sponsored d) has been sponsoring
10. a) have been building b) are building c) have built d) build

IV. Uzupełnij dialogi czasownikami w poprawnej formie.

1. 'Where (you / usually / do) shopping?'
'I (love) doing shopping in the new supermarket ever since it was opened in the neighbourhood.'
2. '..... (your son / like) playing with Mrs Harper's son?'
'Yes, he (do). They (be) the closest friends since they met on holiday.'
3. 'Who are these children? What (they / do) in our garden?'
'They are Mike's friends. They (help) us pick fruit from the trees. They (come) here since last week.'
4. 'I (never / wear) glasses in my life.'
'I (wear) mine ever since I was nine.'
5. 'How much (Mr Garnier / earn) ?'
'Not much. He (not have) a regular job for two months now.'

6. '..... (you / speak) with your boss today?'
'Not yet. He's very busy. He (write) some reports in his office since early morning.'
7. 'What's wrong with Maggie? She (not enjoy) the party.'
'Oh, she (suffer) from a terrible headache ever since she came back from work.'
8. '..... (the porter / bring) our luggage yet?'
'No. I think he (still / carry) it.'
9. 'Since when (the patient / wait) for his doctor?'
'I (not know). I (not talk) to him yet.'
10. 'Why (you / laugh) Sally?'
'Oh, Hank (just / tell) me a really funny story.'

V. Uzupełnij zdania czasownikami w poprawnej formie.

1. We (never / invite) the Greens to a barbecue yet.
2. (Janet / have) much free time after lessons?
3. I am not ready. I (still / write) my exercise.
4. (you / wait) for us for a long time?
5. The sun (always / shine) in this part of the world.
6. How many books (Tom Clancy / write) so far?
7. (Rita / ever / ask) you for help with maths homework?
8. They are our guests. They (stay) with us for five days.
9. 'What (your grandfather / do) ?' 'He's retired.'
10. (anybody / see) my passport? I don't know where it is.
11. Ever since the accident, the man (lie) in bed.
12. Look! It (snow) outside.
13. How long (Alice / study) law now?
14. The doctor (examine) seven patients since eight a.m.
15. Tommy says he (always / want) to see the Acropolis.
16. Sometimes, our parents (let) us watch TV late.
17. The girl (miss) her parents since she went on the camp.
18. (Nick / return) the money that he owes us yet?
19. Mrs Dalton (seldom / forget) to give us homework
20. Take your umbrella. It (not rain) now but you never know.

I. Napisz zdania twierdzące korzystając z podanych słów.

1. I / open the windows
2. Sam / clean the floor
3. you / make a mess
4. Diane / meet Mark
5. they / ordered meals
6. we / plant flowers
7. Tom / fail his exams
8. the light / go out
9. Ms Lee / fall ill
10. he / take photos
11. I / forget everything
12. Jim / wake up
13. the boys / quarrel
14. Paul / return
15. we / use the tools

II. Uzupełnij zdania czasownikami w poprawnej formie.

1. Before you arrived, I (clean) all the mess.
2. Somebody (break) into our house before we returned.
3. You (fall) asleep before the programme started.
4. Before she left, she (drink) five cups of coffee.
5. The plane (take off) before the fire broke out.
6. By midnight, the boss (read) all the reports.
7. We (change) the flat tyre before we continued driving.
8. Before the rescue arrived, the ship (sink).
9. Mr Turner (go) out before you phoned.
10. By yesterday, the secretary (type) more than fifty letters.

III. Uzupełnij zdania właściwymi czasownikami w poprawnej formie.

brush change go out hire read save sell sign smoke steal

1. The thieves all my jewels before the police arrived.
2. After I my teeth, I went to sleep.

3. Before we settled here, we flats around the country.
4. By the time he retired, the doctor lives of many people.
5. The dealer hundreds of illegal copies before the police caught him.
6. By 1999, Mark jobs eleven times.
7. The movie star seven cigarettes before the interview ended.
8. The bosses a deal before they started co-operating.
9. Before they got married, they for three years.
10. I the book two times before I returned it to the library.

IV. Napisz pytania stosuj ąc podane wyrazy.

1. you / finish your work before midnight?
2. Dave / leave by the time I came in?
3. the baby / fall asleep before nine o'clock?
4. the party / end before three a.m.?
5. the Greys / move out before the flood?
6. Julia / finish studies by 1996?
7. we / renovate the villa before we sold it?
8. the hut / burn down before the fire brigade arrived?
9. it / stop raining by noon?
10. Mrs Thomas / retire before he turned sixty five?

V. Napisz pytania według podanych odpowiedzi.

1. 'How long ?'
'Before he gave up, Jeff had waited for about two hours.'
2. 'How many ?'
'By the lunch break, Ms Harris had typed eleven reports.'
3. 'Where ?'
'Before they bought a flat in Humpton, they had lived in Manchester.'
4. 'How many ?'
'Brian had read two articles before he fell asleep.'
5. 'What trees ?'
'Before the Second World War cherry trees had grown in the orchard.'
6. 'How long ?'
'Tina had known Peter for five years before she married him.'
7. 'Whose ?'
'I had used my brother's laptop before I bought my own one.'

8. 'How many ?'
'Before he left the hospital, the patient had had three operations.'
9. 'Where ?'
'Alan had worked for the local authority before he started working for us.'
10. 'How many..... ?'
'Before my camera broke down, I had taken ten photos.'

VI. Napisz odpowiedzi przecz ce.

1. Had you finished doing your homework by midnight?
No,
2. Had Mr Bradley made a last will before he died?
No,
3. Had the tourists waited for two hours before their guide arrived?
No,
4. Had Monica interviewed the man well before she decided to employ him?
No,
5. Had the people protested for two months before they got a rise?
No,

VII. Uzupełnij zdania czasownikami w poprawnej formie.

1. We (not have) much time to think before taking a decision.
2. (David / ask) you for advice before he made up his mind?
3. By the time I arrived, the lecture (already / begin).
4. How long (you / live) in Boston before you moved out?
5. I (practise) canoeing for four years before I took up sailing.
6. By the time the police arrived, the burglars (escape).
7. (anybody / warn) you before you went climbing alone?
8. The earth (shake) several times before the volcano erupted.
9. Mr Reaves (smoke) for ten years before he gave up.
10. (you / take) extra lessons before the exams?
11. Andrew (wake up) by the time his alarm-clock rang.
12. By last year, they (exchange) all the computers in the office.
13. Many people (die) of hunger before the international aid was finally delivered.
14. How many cups of coffee (aunt Mary / drink) before she left?
15. We (not expect) any financial help but we received it anyway.

I. Wybierz poprawną formę czasownika.

1. Before you arrived we **had eaten** / **ate** everything.
2. The survivors were hungry. They **didn't eat** / **hadn't eaten** anything for days
3. Several days ago, we **had found** / **found** this dog in the park.
4. Where **did he live** / **had he lived** by the time he hired the flat?
5. My wife didn't go shopping on Saturday. I **had bought** / **bought** everything on Friday.
6. I was nervous at the border. I **was never** / **had never been** abroad before.
7. What **had you done** / **did you do** after coming from school?
8. By the end of the 18th century, people **discovered** / **had discovered** all continents.
9. **Had Frank had** / **Did Frank have** much free time when he was a student?
10. It was sunny when we arrived. Before, it **rained** / **had rained** a lot.
11. By the end of the war, they **had made** / **made** more than five hundred of these fighter planes.
12. Before he turned eighteen, his parents **had been** / **were** rather hard on him.
13. I bought a new computer because I **needed** / **had needed** one.
14. When **had Mike phoned** / **did Mike phone** you last?
15. We were happy to see them. We **hadn't met** / **didn't meet** for a long time.

II. Uzupełnij zdania czasownikiem w poprawnej formie.

1. **open** a. It was cold in the class. Someone the windows.
b. (Mr Hue) his shop at ten last Monday?
2. **take** a. You (not) our advice last time.
b. I couldn't find my gloves because Ryan them by mistake.
3. **finish** a. By September, the Greys building their house.
b. James doing his homework at nine p.m.
4. **wear** a. Twenty years ago people boots like these.
b. I this overcoat for two years before I bought a new one.
5. **do** a. Before the lesson ended, we ten exercises.
b. What (he) five years ago? Was he a vet, too?

6. **write**
 - a. By the time he retired, Mr Sand fifty books.
 - b. Somebody this note last week. Who was it?
7. **change**
 - a. You your mind at least three times before you agreed to co-operate.
 - b. When (your son) schools?
8. **talk**
 - a. Mark told me something very important. I to him a few days ago.
 - b. We to more than a hundred candidates before choosing the proper one.
9. **return**
 - a. (all students) books to the library before the end of term?
 - b. Our father from a business trip last night.
10. **see**
 - a. Some of the tourists were bored. They the old town square before.
 - b. I (not) Jules at the last meeting.

III. Uzupełnij zdania czasownikami w poprawnej formie.

1. How many pictures (he / paint) before he died?
2. It was so quiet in the garden when I (go) out at night.
3. Mr Stone was furious because someone (steal) his new car.
4. When we (arrive) our grandfather was digging the garden.
5. (you / lose) your documents last week or two weeks ago?
6. I didn't know that the place was dangerous. Nobody (warn) me before.
7. How long (they / be) married before they divorced?
8. By the end of last year, they (fire) more than thirty workers.
9. When (Mrs Curtis / learn) the truth about her husband's death?
10. (anybody / ever / get) lost in this area before the Swiss tourists did?
11. How many replies to your application. (you / receive) by last week?
12. I had no idea who the man was. We (not meet) before.
13. In 1975, our relatives (emigrate) to the United States.
14. It (not stop) raining after midnight.
15. The police (catch) the burglars before they managed to break into another house.

IV. Uzupełnij zdania czasownikami w poprawnej formie.

1. How long (Jim and Eva / know) each other before they (decide) to get married?
2. By the time he (leave), he (answer) many questions from his fans.
3. We (see) more than fifty houses before we (decide) to buy this one.
4. I (never / play) in a casino before I (try) my luck in Las Vegas.
5. Before he (go) out of the office, Simon (lock) all the doors.
6. James (look) really tired. He (spend) all day repairing the leaking roof.
7. (anybody / pull) the man out of the crashed car before the rescue team (arrive) ?
8. Mr Lewis (work) for the travel agency for fifteen years when he (become) its chief manager.
9. We (continue) our journey after we (take) a few-hour rest in the motel.
10. You (not have) much experience in accounting before you (begin) working in our department.
11. Mrs Rush (punish) her children because they (break) a window in the neighbour's house.
12. Somebody (buy) that nice dress by the time Alice (return) to the shop.
13. Before he (finish) his sports career last year, Robert Moore (win) the world championship four times.
14. I (not worry) about the lost data because I (copy) it on a floppy disk before .
15. By the time the hijacked plane (land), the police (prepare) a rescue action.

V. Uzupełnij zdania w tekście czasownikami w poprawnej formie.

Doctor David Livingstone (be) born in 1813 in Blantyre in Scotland. Before he (become) a world-famous explorer he (spend) a few years working in a cotton factory. Next he (study) medical sciences in Glasgow. After he (finish) studying, he (go) on a mission to South Africa.

In Africa, doctor Livingstone (work) among the black Africans although the white settlers (not approve) of him and his work. Before he (begin) exploring the African continent, he (get) married to Mary Moffat. Together, the Livingstones (travel) to regions where no white people (ever / be) before. They (cross) the Kalahari Desert in 1849 and (discover) the Zambezi River in 1851.

No Europeans (see) the great Victoria Falls before Mr Livingstone (discover) them in 1855. During his expeditions, doctor Livingstone (draw) a lot of maps and (take) dozens of interesting notes. The explorer (return) to Great Britain in 1856 as a great hero. By the time he (prepare) his next journey he (write) a book on his experiences and adventures in South Africa. David Livingstone (go) back to Africa in 1858 to explore the east and central regions of the continent. And again he (reach) places that no white people (see) before him. For example, the Nyasa Lake and the Chilwa Lake.

By that time, doctor Livingstone (become) a very popular person in Europe. His admirers (support) his expedition with money and heart. During his expedition to the sources of the Nile River, doctor Livingstone (disappear). His friends (worry) about him so much that they (organise) a search party. The rescuers (spend) a couple of months in the wild before they finally (find) Mr Livingstone. Henry Morton Stanley the leader of the rescue party - (greet) him with the famous remark, "Dr. Livingstone, I presume?" Later, both men (explore) Africa together still searching for the sources of the Nile.

Dr. David Livingstone (die) in 1873. His friends (bury) his heart at the foot of the tree under which they (find) him dead while his body (rest) in Westminster Abbey.

I. Napisz zdania twierdzące korzystając z podanych słów.

1. we / listen to music since we woke up.
2. I / do washing until midday.
3. you / write letters all evening.
4. Tom / read a book before going to bed.
5. Sue / wait for a bus for ten minutes.
6. they / dance all night.
7. it / snow since the day before.
8. the Browns / rest ever since they returned.
9. I / sunbathe all morning.
10. we / watch TV before you came.
11. the children / play all afternoon.
12. the clock / ring for twenty minutes.
13. you / sleep before they arrived.
14. Mrs Lee / jog before breakfast.
15. their dog / bark for a few hours.

II. Uzupełnij zdania twierdzące.

1. Mark (learn) for three hours before he went to sleep.
2. We (wait) for a half an hour before our train arrived.
3. Before I set up my own company, I (work) at school for eleven years.
4. They (walk) for six days before they reached the village.
5. My hair was wet because I (swim) in the sea.
6. Before we moved in the house, they (build) it for sixteen months.
7. The people were furious. They (stand) in cold for a few hours.
8. Before the weather changed, the sun (shine) for many weeks.
9. The children (make) a lot of noise before their mother told them to stop.
10. Brian (study) law for five years before he became a lawyer.
11. Before you played in the national team you (practise) volleyball for six years.
12. I (work) hard before my dreams came true.
13. The baby's hands were dirty. She (play) in the sandpit.
14. There was water everywhere. It (rain) for ten days.
15. Susan (look) for a good job for two months when we hired her.

III. Uzupełnij zdania twierdząc że właściwymi czasownikami.

climb drink fight help look miss paint smoke stand use

1. There was a mess in the room. We the walls and the ceiling.
2. I could smell cigarettes. Someone in the living-room.
3. We thanked Alex warmly. He us for a few days.
4. We coffee and talking before you arrived.
5. Before the plane took off it on runway for a few hours.
6. It was great to see my parents again. I them a lot.
7. The computer was on when I came home. My sister it for sure.
8. When they returned they were very tired. They the mountains for five days.
9. It was so good to see my dog back. I for him for nine days.
10. He had a black eye. He said he with another boy.

IV. Napisz pytania stosując podane wyrazy.

- | | |
|-------------------------|--------|
| 1. you / wait long |? |
| 2. Adam / study law |? |
| 3. she / read a book |? |
| 4. they / take photos |? |
| 5. Lucy / write letters |? |
| 6. we / sail |? |
| 7. I / make noise |? |
| 8. Mr Jean / travel |? |
| 9. it / snow |? |
| 10. Brian / relax |? |

V. Uzupełnij pytania czasownikami w poprawnej formie?

1. (Jim / look for) a job for ten months when he finally found something?
2. (the Normans / live) in the Netherlands for a year before they moved to France?
3. (Monica / jog) before breakfast?
4. (it / rain) for a few weeks before the weather changed?
5. (the children / sleep) before you took them out?
6. (Eva and Tom / go out) for four years before they got married?

7. (Mr Palmer / clean) his car for an hour before he drove to work?
8. (she / walk) in the park long when you met her?
9. (they / wait) for fifteen minutes before you picked them up?
10. (the pipe / leak) for a few weeks before he exchanged it?

VI. Napisz pytania.

1. 'How long?'
'Before he began working in court of justice, he'd been studying law for six years.'
2. 'How long?'
'Before lunch, Susan had been watching television for one hour.'
3. 'Where?'
'Before he found a job abroad, Greg had been working in a coal mine.'
4. 'How long?'
'Before they landed in Kuala Lumpur, they'd been flying for twelve hours.'
5. 'What?'
'Before he became the national team coach, he'd been playing football abroad.'
6. 'How long?'
'Before he was released, he'd been staying in prison for three years.'
7. 'How long?'
'Before I made up my mind, I'd been thinking over their proposal for ten days.'
8. 'Where?'
'Before she moved to Los Angeles, Stella had been living in Madrid.'
9. 'How long?'
'Before he retired, Mr Rowan had been teaching history for twenty five years.'
10. 'How long?'
'Before got her driving licence, she'd been learning to drive for two months.'

VII. Napisz pełne odpowiedzi przecz ce.

1. 'Had you been waiting for an hour?' 'No,'
2. 'Had Tom been sleeping?' 'No,'
3. 'Had the Greens been quarrelling?' 'No,'
4. 'Had it been snowing all night?' 'No,'
5. 'Had Betty been listening to music?' 'No,'
6. 'Had you been painting a picture?' 'No,'
7. 'Had Mr Harris been repairing his car?' 'No,'

8. 'Had Mrs Harris been cooking lunch?' 'No,'
9. 'Had we been walking for six hours?' 'No,'
10. 'Had they been having a party?' 'No,'

VIII. Napisz zdania twierdzące lub przeczące korzystając z podanych informacji.

1. It started raining two hours before you arrived.
When you arrived it for two hours.
2. We started waiting thirty minutes before your plane landed.
When your plane for thirty minutes.
3. I didn't start walking in the park four hours before we met.
I when we met.
4. Diane started working in the firm five months before she set up her own one.
.....
5. Peter started cleaning the house fifteen minutes before his parents returned.
.....
6. They started watching TV twenty minutes before it broke down.
.....
7. Mary and Eric started going out five years before they got married.
.....
8. The police started following the criminal three weeks before they caught him.
.....
9. The players started practising two months before they went to the Olympics.
.....
10. Mrs Hewitt started cooking lunch one hour before her children came from school.
.....

IX. Uzupełnij zdania czasownikami w poprawnej formie.

1. How long (Stanley / expect) his guests before they arrived?
2. Tina was beautifully tanned. She..... (sunbathe).
3. (Mark / sleep) for two hours when his parents came back.
4. Before the war broke out, Mr Shaw (serve) in the navy for a year.
5. All trees and roofs were white. It (snow) at night.
6. We (not drive) long when the car stopped dead.
7. Before you called on me, I (do) my homework.
8. His hands were dirty because he (repair) the lawn-mower.
9. (you / think) long before you agreed to marry Steven?
10. At the time the police arrived, the noisy party (go on) for a few hours.

I. Wybierz poprawną formę czasownika.

1. When their mother came from the shops, the children noisily outdoors.
a) played b) had played c) were playing d) had been playing
2. By the time he turned thirty, Mr Crimp a millionaire.
a) had become b) was becoming c) became d) had been becoming
3. Celia to find a good job for three months when they employed her.
a) was trying b) tried c) had tried c) had been trying
4. What yesterday at five p.m.?
a) had you been doing b) did you do c) were you doing d) had you done
5. Mike long before his alarm-clock rang.
a) had woken up b) woke up c) had been waking up d) was waking up
6. In 1996, Terry working in the consulting agency in York.
a) began b) had been beginning c) was beginning d) had begun
7. How long each other before they got engaged?
a) were they knowing b) had they known c) did they know d) had they been knowing
8. He was tired when he came back. He
a) ran b) had run c) was running d) had been running
9. Our mother was surprised because we the house before she returned.
a) cleaned b) had been cleaning c) had cleaned d) were cleaning
10. We lunch in the dining room when we heard a shot.
a) had eaten b) ate c) had been eating d) were eating
11. The Berks the dog for a few weeks before it got lost.
a) were having b) had been having c) had had d) had
12. When the brakes last time, sir? Was it a long time ago?
a) did you check b) had you checked c) were you checking d) had you been checking
13. By the time the match , our team had scored a hundred points.
a) had been ending b) ended c) was ending d) had ended
14. Fortunately, the rescue helicopter the man before he froze to death.
a) was finding b) had found c) had been finding d) found
15. The train south for a few hours when the accident happened.
a) had been going b) had gone c) went d) was going

II. Uzupełnij zdania czasownikiem w poprawnej formie.

1. **play**
 - a. I a game when the computer broke down.
 - b. By 1999, Ralph thirty matches with the team.
 - c. My mother in a school theatre as a girl.
 - d. Before we went home for lunch we cricket for about two hours.

2. **write**
 - a. By noon, the secretary fifteen replies.
 - b. What (Tina) when you entered her room?
 - c. We the test for about sixty minutes when our teacher told us to stop.
 - d. When he lived in Spain, Hemingway quite a few good stories.

3. **use**
 - a. Before the dishwasher broke down, I only three times.
 - b. When he touched the engine it was hot. Somebody his car, for sure.
 - c. In the 19th century, teachers seldom chalk to write on the blackboard.
 - d. He was angry when he learnt that I his mobile phone on a few occasions.

4. **travel**
 - a. We on the plane when it was kidnapped.
 - b. Before he died, Mr Campbell to all European countries.
 - c. I to Great Britain several months ago.
 - d. The tourists on foot for about four days when they felt tired.

5. **learn**
 - a. By the time he graduated from university, Jim everything about the history of English literature.
 - b. He was a wonder child. He always things really fast.
 - c. Sally for her exams when her friends visited her last evening.
 - d. I didn't get enough sleep. I for the psychology exam all night.

III. Popraw błędy w zdaniach. (!!! W każdym zdaniu jest błąd)

1. Tony had gone home when he met his friends.
2. You weren't giving me anything for my birthday last year.
3. By ten o'clock the bell had been ringing seven times.
4. We were waiting for him for ten minutes when he arrived.
5. What had James been doing yesterday at five pm.?
6. Before the film ended, he was eating ten packets of crisps.
7. They had made noise while I was reading.
8. How long was Mr Lean smoking before he gave up?
9. His hair was wet. He swam.
10. I didn't sleep at nine p.m. yesterday.
11. By the time the driver had been changing the flat tyre, the
tourists had taken dozens of photos.
12. Mr Whiteaker was furious. Soemone had been stealing his
bicycle.
13. Do you like the bracelet? My boyfriend was buying it for me
two years ago.
14. The family were waiting for four hours before the doctors
finished the operation.
15. Somebody was following me while I had walked home.

IV. Uzupełnij dialogi czasownikami w poprawnej formie.

1. 'How long (Adam / study) before he
(become) a surgeon?'
'He (begin) medical studies in 1990 so before his first job he
..... (spend) five years at university.'
2. 'We (not see) you at the party last night?'
'No, we (stay) at home because our son
(fall) ill so unexpectedly.'
3. 'The sailors (be) at sea for ten months before they
..... (meet) their families again.'
'That was really long. I guess they (miss) their relatives a lot.'
4. '..... (you / write) reports when your boss
(come) to the office?'
'That's right. We (write) almost all of them before his arrival.'
5. 'When (the fire / break out) ?'
'It (break out) at about eight and (burn)
until ten.'

6. 'You looked tired. What (you / do) before we met?'
'I (jog) in the forest.'
7. 'How many times (he / fly) the plane before the crash?'
'Hundreds of times and everybody (think) he was an expert.'
8. 'We (drive) for a half an hour when the engine died.'
'..... (you / check) the sparking plug before setting out?'
9. 'Last night I (see) a police wagon in front of your house.
What (happen)?'
'While we (have) a party upstairs burglars
(break) into the house and (steal) my jewellery.'
10. '..... (Mr Fiennes / ever / win) any major prizes before the last year
championship?'
'No, he (not have) much luck before.'

V. Uzupełnij zdania w tekście czasownikami w poprawnej formie.

It was last Friday at about ten p.m. I and my friends (sit) in a quiet café in the city centre when suddenly we (hear) a series of loud explosions. Immediately, everybody (go) outside to see what (happen) and then we (realise) that it was fireworks. Imagine how wonderful they (be) at night. I (never / see) such a wonderful fireworks display before. The show (go on) for about twenty minutes and we were all amazed, almost speechless. After the show (end) there was silence for a few minutes and as we (walk) back to the café we suddenly (hear) sirens from fire engines. At that moment everything (become) clear. The only fireworks factory in our city (burn) . What a pity I (think). The next day, we (read) in our local newspaper that somebody (set) fire in the factory.

The travellers (walk) for a couple of days before they finally (reach) a small mountain village. There (be) only a few people in the village as everybody else (move) to towns long before. Although none of them (understand) English or Spanish, they (greet) their guests warmly. Probably, they (not see) many Europeans before. The villagers (invite) the unexpected visitors into their huts and while they (have) a hot meal, the natives (smile) at them and (tell) something in their language. As the travellers (leave), the villagers (wave) them goodbye and even (give) them a few gifts.

I. Napisz zdania twierdzące korzystając z podanych słów.

1. Mark / return soon.
2. we / meet next month.
3. you / buy a ticket tomorrow.
4. I / move out next year.
5. Eva / start working after school.
6. it / rain in September.
7. they / lock the door before going out.
8. Mr Lee / hire a flat next week.
9. you / start studying. in a few weeks.
10. she / go shopping tomorrow morning.

II. Uzupełnij zdania twierdzące czasownikami w poprawnej formie.

1. Next year, my father (buy) a new car.
2. I (help) you with your homework.
3. Simon and Betty (get) engaged soon.
4. I think you (find) a good job after your studies.
5. Mrs Holly (visit) our mother next week.
6. Next summer, we (travel) to the coast.
7. You (watch) the film after lunch.
8. Our daughter (invite) a lot of friends to her party.
9. We (stop) working soon.
10. In a few weeks, the Grants (take) a loan from a bank.

III. Uzupełnij zdania twierdzące właściwymi czasownikami.

bite earn give go invite look open see stop take

1. Next Saturday, we the shop earlier.
2. Simon says he part in the next match.
3. In two months, you on a business trip to Taiwan.
4. They say that it raining soon.
5. Don't worry I your money back as soon as possible.
6. If you touch the dog, it you.
7. Tomorrow night, we a comet in the sky.

8. Take this job and you a lot of money.
9. Next year, I more friends to my birthday party.
10. Janet after our cat when we go out tomorrow.

IV. Napisz pytania stosuj c podane wyrazy.

1. you / help us tomorrow?
2. Tom / go fishing next week?
3. Mr Brown / return soon?
4. she / cook dinner after work?
5. I / pay a fine if I drop litter?
6. they / tell the truth if we pay them?
7. you / take photos next holiday?
8. Cindy / visit us in a few days?
9. Ms White / leave next month?
10. Mike / post letters after lessons?

V. Uzupełnij pytania poprawn form czasownika.

1. (Michael / give) Betty a lift after the date?
2. (you / pay) the electricity bill tomorrow?
3. (the Connors / organise) a barbecue next Saturday?
4. (Stella / work) in an office after studies?
5. (the boys / apologise) to the neighbour?
6. (the dog / bite) me if I touch it?
7. (it / snow) next week?
8. (Jake / talk) to his boss tomorrow?
9. (the workers / get) a rise next year?
10. (you / ask) your friends for help?

VI. Napisz pytania jak w przykładzie.

I will send postcards. (Brian) *Will Brian send postcards, too?*

1. We will sleep in tents. (the children)?
2. Mr Smite will retire next year. (Mr Logg)?
3. I will join the club. (you)?
4. Eric will travel by plane. (Steven)?
5. She will order a meal. (her husband)?

6. You will leave at night. (your friends)?
7. They will hire a lawyer. (we)?
8. Simon will stay at home. (Diane)?
9. The Greys will build a house (you)?
10. Betty will write a letter. (her sister)?

VII. Uzupełnij pytania.

1. 'When?'
'I will phone you after lunch.'
2. 'When?'
'The Turners will go on holiday in August.'
3. 'What time?'
'Simon will probably arrive at seven p.m.'
4. 'When?'
'We will make a snowman in the morning.'
5. 'When?'
'Mrs Kennedy will get a driving licence in a few weeks.'
6. 'What time?'
'I will finish my work at about six.'
7. 'When?'
'It will stop raining tomorrow.'
8. 'When?'
'Peter's parents will visit him in a few weeks' time.'
9. 'When?'
'Our boss will go on a business trip in February.'
10. 'When?'
'The show will start at eight.'

VIII. Napisz zdania przeczące jak w przykładzie.

Tom / David / come *Tom will not come but David will.*

1. we / they / hire a flat
2. you / she / watch TV
3. I / my brother / have lunch
4. Eva / Sue / come late
5. he / I / go jogging

6. Mike / Bob / make noise
7. they / you / be in charge
8. I / you / drive home
9. she / he / stay up late
10. Debbie / Ann / help us

IX. Uzupełnij zdania przeczącymi stosując właściwy czasownik.

arrive attend go help lend pass stop take tell win

1. I'm sorry I you in the garden tomorrow. I'll be very busy.
2. As usual, the slow train on time. It will be late.
3. He says he's very tired. I think he to the theatre with us.
4. There are more and more clouds in the sky. It raining soon.
5. They you any money. They don't have much themselves.
6. Our son is a bit ill. He lessons for the next few days.
7. My camera is broken. I any photos.
8. Frank the race. He can't run fast.
9. The boy is a liar. He the truth.
10. You your exams if you don't learn hard.

X. Uzupełnij zdania czasownikami w poprawnej formie.

1. Brian says he (stay) at home tomorrow evening.
2. (Ms Watson / give) us any homework to do?
3. If you tease the dog, it (bite) you.
4. When (you / call) a plumber to repair the leaking pipe?
5. Don't be afraid. I (not harm) you.
6. I'm sure we (not come) in time for the train.
7. When (the Greens / visit) us again?
8. Mr Harris (return) to work next Monday.
9. (Marie / dance) with me?
10. What (you / do) if you become a millionaire?
11. Summer is almost over. Days (get) colder soon.
12. In a few minutes, she (forget) your name.
13. (Brian / want) to go to the party with us?
14. Their children (be) very happy to see the Christmas tree.
15. I (not stay) long in the hotel, just one night.

I. Wybierz poprawną formę czasownika.

1. They say it **is stopping** / **will stop** raining soon.
2. Can you come tomorrow? We **will have** / **are having** a barbecue.
3. If he does his best, he **will win** / **is winning** the competition.
4. Don't worry about the suitcases. I **am carrying** / **will carry** them for you.
5. Mike is a kind boy. Ask him and he **will help** / **is helping** you.
6. Next Friday, the minister **will visit** / **is visiting** our school.
7. I'm afraid I **am not passing** / **will not pass** my exams tomorrow.
8. We hope that we **will have** / **are having** good weather on holiday.
9. When **will you know** / **are you knowing** the time of departure?
10. Next Sunday, the scouts **will go** / **are going** back home.
11. I **am calling** / **will call** the police if you threaten me again.
12. 'What time **are you leaving** / **will you leave** tomorrow?' 'Six a.m. sharp.'
13. I promise, I **will never forget** / **am never forgetting** you.
14. Mr Evans **will give** / **is giving** a lecture at tonight's conference.
15. If she forgets to buy flour, she **is not making** / **will not make** a cake.

II. Uzupełnij zdania czasownikiem w poprawnej formie.

1. **bring**
 - a. I'm sorry I've left your keys at home. I them tomorrow.
 - b. Mark is coming to the party. He (bring) his new girlfriend, too.
2. **meet**
 - a. I hope we again some day.
 - b. Tomorrow at five, we in the club to discuss some important issues.
3. **arrive**
 - a. Let's make everything ready. Our guests in a few hours.
 - b. I suppose the bus late again.
4. **stay**
 - a. Mike's made up his mind. He with us for the next couple of days.
 - b. If everything goes well, I (not) long abroad.

5. **sell**
 - a. (you) your house in Chicago if you get a new job in New York?
 - b. I the old car. I need money for a new one.
6. **borrow**
 - a. I always borrow his bike for trips. Tomorrow, I it, too.
 - b. Next time I am in trouble, I (not) any money from my neighbours.
7. **move out**
 - a. The Cooks have bought a cottage in the mountains. They next month.
 - b. I promise as soon as I find a good flat to hire.
8. **give up**
 - a. Mr Lowe (never) smoking. He's a chain smoker.
 - b. I've decided. I smoking from now on.
9. **leave**
 - a. The American President our country in four hours.
 - b. (you) me alone if I tell you the truth?
10. **take**
 - a. Tomorrow evening, Mrs Dalton her children to cinema.
 - b. It (not) me long to repair the damage.

III. Poł cz zdania.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. James is ill and
If he feels bad, | he will go to a doctor.
he is going to a doctor this afternoon. |
| 2. I've made up my mind;.
I don't know yet, maybe | I will take the job.
I am taking the job. |
| 3. Mary' s just phoned to say that
She's very generous. I believe | she will not come empty-handed.
she is not coming to our party. |
| 4. Come to see our concert,
If they pay us enough, | we are playing on Saturday night.
We will play all our best songs. |

- | | |
|---|--|
| 5. You can go shopping,
I'm busy tomorrow, | I will look after your baby for a while
I'm looking after my sister's baby. |
| 6. Next Saturday is not off;
If they offer us good salaries, | we will work for them.
we are working, then. |
| 7. When the alarm-clock rings,
Our plane takes off at nine, so | we are getting up before seven.
we will get up. |
| 8. I suppose that
I know that | Tom is coming by train.
Tom will come by train. |
| 9. If we have enough time,
Our guide says that tomorrow | we will visit the National Museum.
we are visiting the National Museum. |
| 10. We've already decided:
We're not sure, perhaps | we will spend the money on clothes.
We are spending the money on clothes. |

IV. Uzupełnij dialogi czasownikami w poprawnej formie.

- 'When (you / know) the results of the exam?'
'My friend (give) me a call this afternoon, so I
(tell) you as soon as he lets me know.'
- '..... (James / do) anything this evening?'
'I suppose he (not have) time to go to the club with you.'
- '..... (you / help) us tomorrow, please?'
'OK. I (come) at eight o'clock.'
- 'Martin (take) part in the marathon next Sunday.'
'Do you think he (win) ?'
- 'I've heard you (leave) tomorrow.'
'That's right. (you / come) to wave good-bye to me?'
- 'What (Ricky / plan) to do at the weekend?'
'I have no idea. Perhaps, he (go) fishing with his sons.'
- 'Wait. I (give) you a lift to the station.'
'Thanks, Bob but I (go) with Susan.'

8. '..... (you / remember) to post these letters?'
'Of course. I hope I (come) in time before the Post Office is closed.'
9. 'This summer, we (not go) anywhere on holiday. We (stay) at home.'
'But what (you / do) if the weather is really beautiful?'
10. 'Do you know uncle Joe (visit) us next week?'
'That's great. He (bring) us some gifts, I hope.'

V. Uzupełnij zdania poprawną formą czasownika.

1. If you don't leave me alone, I (call) the police.
2. Tomorrow in the morning, our father (go) on a business trip to Japan.
3. We (let) you know as soon as we have some news.
4. (Adam / understand) if I speak English?
5. I need you. (you / come) to help me tomorrow?
6. It's so hot. I think I (have) a bath in the sea.
7. Believe me. I (always / love) you.
8. We (buy) the equipment. We ordered it yesterday.
9. I hope you (tell) us everything that you know.
10. 'When (you / write) your maths exam?' 'Next Tuesday.'
11. Eddie says he (become) an explorer when he grows up.
12. Next Saturday, we (take) a bicycle ride in the countryside.
13. (I / recognise) Mr Stewart at the airport?
14. Susan is really busy this week and so she (not come) to her sister's birthday party on Friday.
15. Ms Ellis (give) an interview on TV tonight.
16. (your mother / be) angry if you come home late?
17. I don't think I (take) part in the celebrations tomorrow.
18. We (spend) this weekend at our family's in Toronto.
19. What (they / do) to me if I don't pay the bill?
20. Mr Brown's daughter (get) married next Saturday.

I. Uzupełnij zdania twierdząc je poprawną formą operatora.

1. I going to buy new shoes.
2. Eva going to have a party next Saturday.
3. We going to watch the game on TV.
4. You going to write a letter to your friend.
5. Stanley going to apologise to Mr Harmer.
6. It going to be cold.
7. The boys going to make a bonfire.
8. Mr Webster going to repair his son's bicycle.
9. Ann and her sister going to visit their grandparents.
10. They going to build a new school.

II. Napisz zdania twierdząc je stosując podane wyrazy.

1. Tim / have lunch
2. we / play basketball
3. I / open a business
4. my parents / buy a house
5. Jeff / study economics
6. it / rain
7. Lisa / live abroad
8. you / learn German
9. the girls / clean the room
10. they / take a loan

III. Uzupełnij zdania twierdząc je właściwym czasownikiem w poprawnej formie

1. **build** a. I the books to the library tomorrow.
return b. Our neighbours a house in the suburbs.
2. **take** a. Next year, Betty a job in an office.
find b. We a rest at the next weekend.
3. **ride** a. Sylvia biology at university.
study b. We horses on Sunday.

4. **read** a. Our teacher a story from his book.
watch b. This evening, I a game on TV.
5. **visit** a. Mr Howard his alarm-clock.
set b. My friends me next Saturday.
6. **listen to** a. I music when I come home.
post b. Sheila the letters tomorrow.
7. **cook** a. Mrs White lunch for her family.
borrow b. We some money from our relatives.
8. **play** a. Cynthia a picture.
paint b. Robert and Frank computer games.
9. **swim** a. You in the ocean.
meet b. My friends in their club after lessons.
10. **use** a. The scouts in tents.
sleep b. I the map when I drive.

IV. Uzupełnij pytania operatorem.

1. Bob going to play the guitar?
2. you going to learn to drive?
3. your friends going to play cards in the evening?
4. Mr Spicey going to retire next year?
5. we going to earn some money?
6. Nancy going to talk to her teacher?
7. it going to rain?
8. the dog going to bite me?
9. I going to be late?
10. Mrs Doohan going to drink coffee?

V. Napisz pytania stosuj ąc podane słowa.

1. aunt Lucy / visit us?
2. you / make a snowman?

3. Eric / ride a bicycle?
4. the people / wait long?
5. it / be hot?
6. the policeman / stop us?
7. Ms Dowel / teach French?
8. I / leave early?
9. the men / protest?
10. Judy / dance with Peter?

VI. Napisz pytania dotycz ce wyró nionej cz ci zdania.

1. Eva is going to read **a book**.?
2. I am going to leave **next Sunday**.?
3. They are going to stay **in a hotel**.?
4. We are going to buy **sweets**.?
5. Mary is going to work **in an office**.?
6. He is going to stay **for two weeks**.?
7. Tomorrow, I'm going to **relax**.?
8. Mr Lee is going to retire **next year**.?
9. The boys are going to play **football**.?
10. Ann is going to study **in London**.?

VII. Napisz pytania oraz pełne odpowiedzi przecz ce.

1. '..... (Adam / become) a pilot?'
'No, he
2. '..... (you / bathe) in the river?'
'No
3. '..... (Brian's father / be) angry?'
'No
4. '..... (it / snow) ?'
'No
5. '..... (your cousins / visit) you next week?'
'No
6. '..... (John / take medicine) ?'
'No
7. '..... (Mrs Bennet / retire) soon?'
'No

8. '..... (I / fail) the exam?'
'No
9. '..... (Diane and Jeff / get married) next year?'
'No
10. '..... (the mechanic / repair) the engine?'
'No

VIII. Napisz zdania przeczące stosując podane czasowniki.

buy do eat lend listen to read rain rest sit walk watch

1. I'm not hungry. I lunch.
2. There are no clouds in the sky. It
3. There's nothing interesting on TV tonight. We it.
4. She's not tired. She
5. The fridge is not empty. I any food.
6. They never give money back. We them any.
7. This book doesn't interest Peter. He it.
8. That exercise is too difficult. She it.
9. It's wet. I on the bench.
10. They hate this music. They it.

IX. Uzupełnij zdania poprawną formą czasownika.

1. (Jane / visit) her grandmother next Sunday?
2. We (not give) him any presents.
3. Our team (lose) the game.
4. I (learn) to drive next year.
5. What (Brian / tell) his parents?
6. (the Greys / invite) all their neighbours to the party?
7. Next month, my parents (redecorate) the flat.
8. It (not be) cold tonight.
9. (John and Muriel / get) married soon?
10. Our teacher (give) us a big homework.
11. Professor Banks (make) a speech after lunch.
12. When (you / return) these books to the library?
13. Mrs Woods (take) her children to the circus tomorrow.
14. (you / paint) the walls green?
15. Who (tell) Martin about his bad luck?

I. Wybierz poprawn form czasownika.

1. 'Where are you carrying this can?'
'To the garden. I **am going to / will** water the flowers.'
2. 'Dave's not really good at accounting.'
'No he's not. I don't think he **will / is going to** get this job.'
3. 'What can happen if I keep coming late for work?'
'You **are going to / will** lose it for sure.'
4. 'I can't carry all these suitcases myself.'
'Wait a second. I **will / am going to** give you a hand.'
5. 'I'm sorry I have forgotten to do my homework.'
'If it happens again, I **am going to / will** have to talk to your parents.'
6. 'Why has he bought so much paint?'
'Because he **will / is going to** paint the whole house.'
7. 'If we come too late, we won't see the beginning of the film.'
'Don't worry. We **are going to / will** come on time, I promise.'
8. 'Why have you invited all these people to your party?'
'Because I **am going to / will** make friends with them.'
9. 'Nobody has told me about the anniversary yet.'
'Perhaps, they **will / are going to** tell you tomorrow.'
10. 'Somebody's knocking at the door.'
'I **am going to / will** open it.'

II. Uzupełnij zdania czasownikiem w poprawnej formie.

1. **pass**
 - a. If Andrew studies hard, he his exams.
 - b. He's done very well. He the driving test.
2. **cook**
 - a. Susan's bought some tomatoes. She tomato soup for her family.
 - b. Next time you come for a visit, I my speciality.
3. **use**
 - a. Don't throw these cans away. I them later.
 - B. Just tell them this book is useful and they It.

4. **talk**
 - a. I to Mr Atkins as soon as he arrives.
 - b. We've asked them to come. We to them.
5. **be**
 - a. I suppose it too late to do anything.
 - b. Sue's changed her mind. She (not) a teacher.
6. **buy**
 - a. Just say you like the ring and I it for you.
 - b. They've taken a loan from the bank. They a flat for their daughter.
7. **have**
 - a. We've invited a lot of people. We a big party.
 - b. You trouble if you don't pay bills regularly.
8. **change**
 - a. Leave it to Mark. He the wheel for you.
 - B. Sue's sent her application to the company. She her job.
9. **come**
 - a. I have my invitation and I to the meeting.
 - b. Ronald's gone out but I think he back soon.
10. **take**
 - a. Just show me where to push and I a photo for you.
 - b. I haven't had a day off for ages and so I a leave next week.

III. Uzupełnij dialogi czasownikami w poprawnej formie.

1. 'Why have you bought all these books? (you / study) again?'
'Of course not. I (sell) them to someone at a higher price.'
2. 'What (happen) if I don't buy a ticket?'
'You (pay) a fine.'
3. 'Jack's taken his fishing equipment. He (catch) some fish.'
'..... (you / go) fishing with him if he asks you to?'
4. 'Look what you've done to the clock. I (not repair) it again.'
'No problem. I (ask) someone else to repair it.'
5. '..... (you / drink) all the beer you've bought?'
'Not myself. I (invite) my friends for a big party.'

6. 'Tom has spent a lot of time practising because he (take) part in a sports competition.'
'If he wins the first prize, we (come) to congratulate him.'
7. 'What (they / do) with all the tools they have ordered?'
'As far as I know, they (open) a hardware shop.'
8. 'We have so much homework to do and so little time left. I (not manage) to do it all for tomorrow.'
'Take it easy. The teacher (not ask) you to read it.'
9. 'We've signed a business deal. We (co-operate).'
- 'Good for you. But how (you / share) profits?'
10. 'Waiter! There's a fly in my soup.'
'I'm really sorry, sir. I (bring) you a new one in a second.'

IV. Zaznacz zdanie, które najbardziej pasuje do podanej wypowiedzi.

1. We have got some plans for the next weekend.
 - a) We are going to make a barbecue and invite all our friends.
 - b) We will make a barbecue and invite all our friends.
2. 'Why are you taking the sleeping bags with you?'
 - a) 'Because we will sleep in tents.'
 - b) 'Because we are going to sleep in tents.'
3. My baby has got a high temperature.
 - a) He will be ill.
 - b) He's going to be ill.
4. If you don't know how to do the exercise,
 - a) your friend is going to help you.
 - b) your friend will help you.
5. Mr Hopkins has changed his mind.
 - a) He isn't going to stay in an expensive hotel.
 - b) He will not stay in an expensive hotel.
6. I would like to discuss the problem with you.
 - a) Will you do anything this evening?
 - b) Are you going to do anything this evening?
7. He's got a good experience.
 - a) Maybe, we will hire him.
 - b) Maybe, we're going to hire him.

8. If he hopes to avoid going to prison,
 - a) he is going to have to present an alibi.
 - b) he will have to present an alibi.
9. Ask your secretary to type this letter.
 - a) She will do it while you're out.
 - b) She is going to do it while you're out.
10. 'Do you know what you want to do in life?'
 - a) 'I am going to become a professional soldier.'
 - b) 'I will become a professional soldier.'

V. Przepisz zdania tak, aby wyraziły bliższe znaczenie.

1. I have decided to hire a private detective.
I a private detective.
2. We expect a lot of people at the celebrations.
A lot of people the celebrations.
3. I have bought these flowers to give them to my girlfriend.
I to my girlfriend.
4. What are Susan's plans for summer holidays?
What summer holidays?
5. I don't intend to redecorate my room.
I my room.
6. They forecast a stormy weather.
They say that the weather stormy.
7. He has made up his mind to move to a bigger city.
He a bigger city.
8. Eva has bought some flour to make a cake.
Eva a cake.
9. Our boss has decided to give us a rise.
Our boss a rise.
10. I predict Brian's victory in the race.
I think Brian the race.

I. Wybierz najbardziej odpowiedni form czasownika.

1. **are going to meet / are meeting**

- a) Everything is arranged. We tonight.
- b) They have a few problems to discuss. They some day.

2. **is taking / is going to take**

- a) Mr Davies has already bought tickets. He his family to opera tomorrow.
- b) Come here everybody. Brian a photo.

3. **are they going to do / are they doing**

- a) They have lost all their documents. What now?
- b) What tonight? Can I take them to the circus?

4. **am bathing / am going to bathe**

- a) I am putting on my swimsuit because I in the sea.
- b) I'm busy at six. I my baby then.

5. **are going to sleep / are sleeping**

- a) We in a hotel. We've already booked the rooms.
- b) They have a day off tomorrow and so they longer.

6. **is going to move / is moving**

- a) Our neighbour says he out of here some day.
- b) Mr Howard has bought a house in the country. He out next month.

7. **are going to give / are giving**

- a) How do you like the flowers? We them to our mother.
- b) Can you tell us what tasks you us?

8. **is going to get up / is getting up**

- a) I don't know what time Rita
- b) Her bus leaves at five thirty so she quite early tomorrow.

9. **are starting / are going to start**

- a) I've arranged everything for you. You your work tomorrow.
- b) The chairman says that they producing a new model of the car when they obtain the loan money for the project.

10. **am going to ask / am asking**

- a) Listen to me, Bobby. I you a question now.
- b) My brother should know how to solve the problem. I him for help.

1. I / eat lunch at six.
2. Dorothy / work at eight a.m.
3. we / watch TV at four o'clock.
4. you / read a book all afternoon.
5. Mark / learn all day.
6. they / help us from ten till twelve.
7. John / wait for you when you arrive
8. Ms Dean / type all morning.
9. it / rain when you wake up.
10. he / give a lecture at five thirty.

1. **brush**
wash
 - a. Mrs Swan her children's clothes all morning.
 - b. I my teeth tomorrow at seven a.m.
2. **stay**
move
 - a. We at home all Saturday.
 - b. The Crumbs house in a few days.
3. **tell**
listen to
 - a. If you phone at six, my father the news.
 - b. In a moment, professor Green us his extraordinary life stories.
4. **land**
fly
 - a. Our plane in a quarter.
 - b. Tomorrow, in the afternoon we kites.
5. **drive**
jog
 - a. Sarah in the park before breakfast.
 - b. Mr Crane all the way to Hampshire.
6. **wake**
sleep
 - a. Don't come at eleven. I (still).
 - b. The coach us up at seven, as usual.
7. **do**
make
 - a. Next Friday, I shopping at seven again.
 - b. When we arrive, they preparations.
8. **bring**
take
 - a. Debbie a bath at eight a.m.
 - b. It's going to be a great party. Mick all his funny friends.

9. **wait** a. Six thirty is fine. I for you at the bus stop.
leave b. Lock the door. We in a few minutes.
10. **cut** a. James himself at nine.
shave b. Mr Grant grass in his garden all morning.

III. Napisz pytania stosuj c podane wyrazy.

1. you / sleep at ten a.m.?
2. Adam / play games at midnight?
3. they / wash up at twelve o'clock?
4. the plane / land in a moment?
5. Mary / read a book all morning?
6. I / drive home all night?
7. Mr Lee / rest for three hours?
8. Ms Stump / teach at five?
9. we / sunbathe all day?
10. it / snow when I arrive?

IV. Napisz pytania korzystaj c z podanych zda twierdz cych.

1. Robert will be reading at noon.
What?
2. The children will be playing all afternoon.
Where?
3. Mrs Atkins will be cooking dinner.
When?
4. I will be painting when you come.
What?
5. The boys will be cleaning the backyard.
When?
6. Sue and Helen will be jogging after lunch.
Where?
7. Mr and Mrs Collins will be dancing.
When?
8. The sun will be shining.
When?

9. Elisabeth will be writing at seven p.m.
What?
10. The players will be practising all day.
Where?

V. Napisz zdania przeczące.

1. I will be cleaning the bedroom but I the kitchen.
2. Diane will be talking to Sam but she to Eric.
3. You will be working all day but you all night.
4. Mr Duke will be teaching French but he Spanish.
5. Alan will be writing reports but he any letters.
6. They will be helping us but they you.
7. Mrs Jones will be driving to London but she back.
8. I will be using the computer but I the printer.
9. Sally will be chopping carrots but she onions.
10. We will be learning history but we psychology.

VI. Uzupełnij zdania czasownikami w poprawnej formie.

1. What (you / do) tomorrow at three p.m.?
2. You can come at nine. We (not sleep) at the time.
3. (Brian / prepare) for his exams all day tomorrow?
4. When they come back, their mother (cook) lunch.
5. Next Saturday at midnight, we (celebrate) the New Year's Eve.
6. The secretary (type) letters in the morning.
7. Tomorrow, the people (pick) fruit from morning till evening.
8. (the children / play) noisily all day?
- 9.. Don't phone me at noon. I (have) a conference.
10. When (your students / write) the test?
11. The astronauts (work) in outer space for two hours.
12. (the professor / give) a lecture at eight a.m.?
13. When (they / fly) the balloon?
14. Next Thursday at the time, our team (play) a game.
15. (you / clean) the house all morning?

I. Wybierz poprawną formę czasownika.

1. Wait for me in the hall. I promise I **will come** / **will be coming** on time.
2. Tomorrow at seven a.m. we **will still sleep** / **will still be sleeping**.
3. You can't go with us. You **will be staying** / **will stay** at home.
4. I'm sure our parents **will wait** / **will be waiting** for us when our plane lands.
5. If he phones me again, I **won't be answering** / **won't answer** the phone.
6. He says he **will study** / **will be studying** law at university when he grows up.
7. Don't even ask him. He **won't be telling** / **won't tell** you the truth.
8. What **will you be doing** / **will you do** next Tuesday at eight p.m.?
9. They say they **will relax** / **will be relaxing** in their garden all day tomorrow.
10. Next Saturday, Jack **will be sitting** / **will sit** in the office from 8 a.m. till noon.
11. **Will you be helping** / **Will you help** me if I ask you to?
12. Mark is very obstinate. He **won't give up** / **won't be giving up** easily.
13. On Sunday, we **won't be getting up** / **won't get up** till ten o'clock.
14. In a few minutes, Mr Lewis **will be giving** / **will give** an interview on television.
15. 'I can't find my stickers.' 'Leave it now. You **will look** / **will be looking** for them later.'

II. Uzupełnij zdania czasownikiem w poprawnej formie.

1. **paint**
 - a. If you really like the picture, I a similar one for you.
 - b. Tomorrow at nine, they the walls in our house.
2. **fall**
 - a. It's almost autumn. Soon, leaves off trees.
 - b. Be careful or you off the horse.
3. **decorate**
 - a. The children the Christmas tree all morning tomorrow.
 - b. the porch for me, please?
4. **make**
 - a. I expect he a lot of mistakes in the test.
 - b. The plans have changed. You (not) any speech at noon.

5. **use**
 - a. You may borrow the scanner. I (not) it for some time.
 - b. He all possible means to get the job.
6. **feed**
 - a. Mr Parker the ducklings at seven.
 - b. The dog looks hungry. I it.
7. **prepare**
 - a. (you) my medicine Tommy?
 - b. Tomorrow at the time, the scouts for a trip.
8. **drive**
 - a. I (not) all the way to Brighton.
 - b. Sam you to the station if you ask him to.
9. **talk**
 - a. They about their company problems all along the conference.
 - b. I don't know Anthony's opinion. I to him.
10. **miss**
 - a. All the time you stay abroad, we you.
 - b. He says he (not) much about his country if he emigrates.

III. Poł cz włā ciwe zdania.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Next Monday at this time,
If you promise not to cheat, | I will play cards with you.
I will be playing football with my friends. |
| 2. The couples will be dancing
I will learn to dance | some day.
all night. |
| 3. It will be raining,
It will rain, | When we arrive in Seattle.
I suppose. |
| 4. Tomorrow,
Tomorrow at six p.m., | Jessie will be working.
Jessie will go to work earlier. |
| 5. You won't eat lunch
They won't be eating anything | for a few hours.
if you come too late. |

- | | |
|--|---|
| 6. Mark will be learning for his exams
Mark will start learning biology | next year.
all week. |
| 7. Tomorrow, at eleven a.m.
Don't worry about the trousers, | Mrs Hobson will be doing washing.
Mrs Hobson will wash them for you. |
| 8. Don't phone me before noon;
When I finish my studies, | I will work in a software company.
I will be working outside. |
| 9. The workers will be repairing the road
Mr Turner will repair the clock | all night.
with ease. |
| 10. From eight till nine,
Next month, | Ms Bridges will go on a typing course.
the secretary will be typing letters. |

IV. Uzupełnij zdania czasownikiem w poprawnej formie.

1. (Roger / clean) his room all morning tomorrow?
2. The team (practise) from three till seven.
3. I've missed my train. I (wait) for another.
4. When (you / come) to remove the leaking pipe?
5. Adam says he (not work) if he wins a fortune.
6. (professor Halley / teach) us history all term?
7. How (I / know) that he is telling the truth?
8. When you arrive, the sun (shine).
9. Come quick. They (show) my father on TV in a moment.
10. I (help) you do the homework. I can see you have trouble.
11. (they / make) the drilling noise all day today?
12. Put on a false beard and nobody (recognise) you.
13. When I am old and retired, I (move) to the countryside.
14. The fridge is empty. What (we / eat) for supper?
15. Leave the report. You (finish) it when we come back.
16. Come straight to my office. I (sit) there.
17. My red cap will help you recognise me. I (wear) it all the time.
18. Cold days are coming. Storks (fly) away to hot countries soon.
19. Next time you come for a visit, we (cook) something special.
20. Mr Evans (not replace) me for long. Just a few days.

I. Uzupełnij zdania twierdząc czasownikiem w poprawnej formie.

1. By next month, I (read) the book.
2. By September, you (work) for the company for eight years.
3. By next year, Mr Woods (retire).
4. By tomorrow, we (have) the dog for six months.
5. Before you come, Diane (leave).
6. By 2008, Eva (finish) studying.
7. By ten o'clock, we (watch) all these films.
8. By next Monday, Alan (use) my printer for a month.
9. By the end of this year, I (move) out of this town.
10. Before we come back, our mother (cook) lunch.

II. Uzupełnij zdania twierdząc właściwym czasownikiem w poprawnej formie.

eat finish live meet pay return take teach use wait

1. By next year, our son abroad for six months.
2. I the books to the library by next week.
3. In five days, Adam his driving test.
4. You all my friends by the end of term.
5. By tomorrow, we for the ordered goods for three weeks.
6. Mr Waterman us physics for a year by next month.
7. Wait for me. I writing my homework in a few seconds.
8. I promise I my debts off by the end of this year.
9. Before the party ends, the guests all snacks.
10. By October, we the washing machine for eleven years.

III. Napisz pytania stosując podane wyrazy.

1. Mr Harris / retire by next year?
2. Joan / write the letter in a few minutes' time?
3. you / come back by one o'clock?
4. Alan / clean his room by noon?
5. they / repair the road before holidays?
6. Mary / finish studying by next month?

7. the lecture / end by three o'clock?
8. it / stop raining before night?
9. you / leave by nine a.m.?
10. Michael / post the mail before his lessons?

IV. Uzupełnij zdania przeczącymi czasownikami w poprawnej formie.

break build catch end forget learn make plant return write

1. I'm sorry, I your money by tomorrow. I'll bring it back next week.
2. The burglars into the house before the owners come back.
3. You the poem by heart before the lesson starts.
4. The film is very long. It by noon.
5. I hope she my name by the next time we meet.
6. We all the trees by next Sunday. It's impossible.
7. I'm sure you any fish before I collect firewood.
8. Professor Daley says he his new book by the end of the year.
9. The Lawsons their new house by next year.
10. He's very shy. He many friends before he finishes studying.

V. Uzupełnij zdania właściwym czasownikiem w poprawnej formie.

1. **take** a. Before you get up, I a bath.
make b. Susan (not) breakfast before we return.
2. **sleep** a. By May, Ann ten months in Mexico.
spend b. The child for fifteen hours by two o'clock.
3. **leave** a. (I) enough money to travel before I retire?
earn b. (Mr Rask) a message before he leaves?
4. **escape** a. The thieves (not) before the police come.
renovate b. By August, we our cottage.
5. **clean** a. How long (you) the cat by next month?
have b. Jason the mess before his parents return.

6. **turn** a. I all the lights off before I go home.
switch b. In a few days' time, Monica eighteen.
7. **move** a. (the Whites) in their new flat by next week?
pack b. Janet all her suitcases by eight o'clock.
8. **pay** a. We hope our baby asleep by noon.
fall b. I (not) my debts off by the end of the month.
9. **study** a. How long (Eva) at university by next year?
repair b. (Simon) the roof before it starts raining?
10. **take** a. We (not) the coast by evening.
reach b. By the end of the term, Mick seven exams.

VI. Uzupełnij zdania czasownikami w poprawnej formie.

1. What (they / do) by the time we return?
2. Our parents (be) married for thirty years by 16 June.
3. By next month, you (have) the car for a year.
4. They (not sell) a hundred copies of this book by the end of the month.
5. How long (Sally / live) in Belgium by the end of the year?
6. Sam and Joe (know) each other for six months by next week.
7. By tomorrow, it (rain) for seven days without stopping.
8. (Mr Watts / teach) you maths for two years by the end of the term?
9. How many pictures (she / paint) by next year?
10. Janice (not answer) all these letters before five p.m.
11. The fireman (put) the fire down in a few minutes.
12. (you / copy) all the data by tomorrow?
13. By midnight, the party (end).
14. Do you think people (Colonise) Mars by 2020?
15. How long (Vincent / stay) in hospital by tomorrow?

I. Uzupełnij zdania poprawną formą czasownika.

1. By next Friday, the Boultons (stay) abroad for twelve days.
2. You (work) in the garden for two hours by ten a.m.
3. By seven o'clock, Greg (play) games for three hours.
4. By 1 February, my sister (live) in England for a month.
5. We (look) for the keys for two hours by noon.
6. By next week, she (expect) a reply to her letter for ten days.
7. I (write) the report for an hour by eleven a.m.
8. By the end of this year, Raul (learn) English for four years.
9. The workers (protest) for seven days by tomorrow.
10. By the end of April, William (try) to find a job for two months.

II. Uzupełnij zdania twierdząc właściwymi czasownikami w poprawnej formie.

assemble collect do live snow study teach travel type work

1. By next month, I in Atlanta for a half a year.
2. Ronald law for three years by the end of the term.
3. Next Saturday, we around France for a week.
4. My parents for the same company for fifteen years by next year.
5. At two o'clock, Brian his homework for three quarters.
6. My friend old coins for six years by the end of this year.
7. By 27 November, Mrs Marx physics in our school for twenty years.
8. Adam the plane model for a month by next week.
9. By tomorrow, it for three days without stopping.
10. The secretary letters for an hour by noon.

III. Napisz pytania stosując podane słowa.

1. Mike / learn for two hours by nine p.m.?
2. you / wait for a quarter by three o'clock?
3. Lucy / watch TV for an hour by six p.m.?
4. it / rain hard for twenty minutes by one p.m.?

5. Mr Grey / sleep for four hours by eleven p.m.?
6. they / play cards for three quarters by noon?
7. we / talk for an hour by six p.m.?
8. Ms Lee / work for eight hours by five o'clock?
9. you / drive for ten hours by midnight?
10. Simon / swim for thirty minutes by six p.m.?

IV. Napisz pytania korzystając z podanych słów.

1. Simon / study at university / four years / next year
.....?
2. Mrs Owen / stay in hospital / ten days / 25 March
.....?
3. Terry / practise karate / six years / the end of this year
.....?
4. you / wait for the doctor / fifty minutes / seven o'clock
.....?
5. the people / stand in a queue / two hours / three p.m.
.....?
6. your brother / live abroad / five months / September
.....?
7. it / snow / an hour / noon
.....?
8. Jason and Gillian / dance / a half an hour / ten o'clock
.....?
9. Tom's father / work in the factory / thirty years / 31 December
.....?
10. the dog / bark / two hours / six p.m.
.....?

V. Uzupełnij zdania przeczącymi właściwymi czasownikami..

drive keep learn listen live play rain sit sleep talk

1. I to music for two hours by midday.
2. We on the phone for an hour by nine p.m.
3. Diane abroad for a year by next month.
4. Richard and Ann in the café for two quarters by eight o'clock.

5. It for twenty four hours by eleven.
6. Mrs Harris to drive for a year by the end of May.
7. The baby in the cot for an hour by noon.
8. Mr Fiennes the lorry for ten hours by seven o'clock.
9. They football for a half an hour by four p.m.
10. The Gordons sheep for a year by the end of August.

VI. Uzupełnij zdania czasownikami w poprawnej formie.

1. By next year, Robert (work) for the travel agency for three years.
2. How long (Mr Garret / collect) post stamps by the end of this year?
3. Sue and Andrew (go out) for ten months on 24 August.
4. In two months' time, my father (stay) in Japan for two months.
5. (you / sunbathe) for two hours by eleven o'clock?
6. At six o'clock, Janet (wait) for the train for a half an hour.
7. How long (the baby storks / learn) to fly by the end of this month?
8. By midnight, the rock band (play) their music for three hours.
9. (Tina / expect) a letter from her boyfriend for four weeks on Sunday?
10. How long (you / write) the homework at seven p.m.?
11. The baby (not play) outdoors for an hour by noon.
12. By five p.m., we (pick) mushrooms for four hours.
13. (Ann / keep) your book for ten days by tomorrow?
14. Mr Jones (read) a magazine for a quarter at eight o'clock.
15. Stanley (not talk) to his boss for an hour by one p.m.
16. In two months' time, Mr Cox (act) in the play for a year.
17. How long (it / snow) by two o'clock?
18. Next Thursday, they (repair) my car for three weeks.
19. (Peter / help) us for six hours by ten o'clock?
20. You (not learn) Spanish for a year by the end of the next month.

I. Wybierz poprawn form czasownika.

1. Next Saturday, we to Las Vegas. I've already booked tickets.
a) will go b) are going c) will have been going
2. What if he calls you a fool again?
a) are you doing b) will you do c) will you have done
3. By next week, Mr Grant renovating his cottage.
a) will have finished b) will have been finishing c) is finishing
4. 'Where on holiday, Kirk?' 'To the seaside, as usual.'
a) will you go b) are you going c) will you have been going
5. On 6 January, Monica in the library for two months.
a) will have been working b) is working c) will work
6. Hurry up. We in a moment.
a) are leaving b) will have been leaving c) will leave
7. I think Mr Jones us what to do.
a) is telling b) will have told c) will tell
8. Have a break. By noon, you for six hours.
a) will work b) are working c) will have been working
9. So, you have bought a new car. Where it?
a) will you have kept b) will you keep c) are you going to keep
10. I'm sure Thomas before we arrive.
a) will have left b) is leaving c) will leave
11. We can't visit you on Sunday. My brother to us with his family then.
a) will have been coming b) is coming c) will come
12. How long your computer by ten o'clock?
a) will he use b) will he have been using c) is he using
13. If it happens again, I the police.
a) will have called b) am calling c) will call
14. Tomorrow is a great day for Cindy and Jonathan. They engaged.
a) will get b) are getting c) will have been getting
15. Put on your mackintosh. Probably, it when we get off in Sutton.
a) will rain b) will have been raining c) is raining

II. Popraw błędy w zdaniach. (!!! Niektóre zdania są prawidłowe.)

1. By tomorrow, I will read the book.
2. Will you come to Ann's party if she invites you?
3. I promise I am giving up smoking by the end of this year.
4. We don't know. Perhaps, the doctor will have arrived soon.
5. Frank's busy on Monday. He is helping us.
6. Forget about bathing at night. Our parents aren't agreeing.
7. How long will you work at the store by 1 February?
8. At eleven o'clock, the boys will have been watching TV for five hours.
9. Where are we living in ten year's time, John?
10. How many pages will you have been reading by nine a.m.?
11. You can't talk to him now. He will give a lecture in a while.
12. By next month, we will have been knowing each other for seven year.
13. They will have produced a thousand cars in the factory by the end of this month.
14. What are we doing if we get a puncture?
15. Harry is a good friend. He will not refuse to lend us money.

III. Uzupełnij zdania stosując poprawną formę czasownika.

1. **move**
 - a. We think we out of here soon.
 - b. By next year, the Mortons out.
 - c. They've bought a semi in Norfolk. They out next month.
2. **leave**
 - a. Why are you in a hurry? What time (you)?
 - b. (the protesters) before our meeting begins?
 - c. I as soon as the sun rises.
3. **learn**
 - a. By next month, Debbie French for two years.
 - b. Teach me, please. I everything you tell me to.
 - c. Sarah says she all these poems by heart by tomorrow.
4. **Visit**
 - a. Our cousins from the South us next weekend.
 - B. By the end of this year, the Minister all European countries.
 - c. (you) me in hospital next Saturday, please?

5. **start**
- I hope I learning English next year.
 - Our suitcases are already in the car. We our journey in a moment.
 - By the time you come, we watching the film.
6. **travel**
- By next Friday, the tourists around Ireland for fourteen days.
 - How many cities (the Pope) to by the time he leaves?
 - How (we) if the car breaks down?
7. **do**
- By midnight, I the exercise for fifty minutes.
 - Tomorrow at eight a.m.? We shopping.
 - all his duties before he leaves?
8. **give**
- 'I am late.' 'Don't worry. I you a lift.'
 - It's Tom's eighteenth birthday tomorrow. We him lots of beautiful presents.
 - The President seven official parties by the end of this month.
9. **repair**
- (they) the damage by next week?
 - I'm sorry I (not) your watch by tomorrow.
 - 'Look! The number plate is broken.' 'Never mind. My father it.'
10. **type**
- How many reports (the secretary) by the end of the day?
 - I hate the noise you're making. By one p.m. you for four hours.
 - Leave this letter. Someone tomorrow.

IV. Wybierz wła ciw cz zdania.

1. By next week ...

- we are taking five exams.
- we will have been taking five exams.
- we will have taken five exams.
- we will take five exams.

2. I've made up my mind and ...

- a) I won't have gone to university.
- b) I will not go to university.
- c) I will not have been going to university.
- d) I am not going to university.

3. They say ...

- a) it will rain next week.
- b) it is raining next week.
- c) it will have been raining next week.
- d) it will have rained next week.

4. By the time you come back to the shop ...

- a) someone will have bought the set.
- b) someone is buying the set.
- c) someone will have been buying the set.
- d) someone will buy the set.

5. It's a holiday next Monday and we ...

- a) we will not go to school.
- b) will not have been going to school.
- c) are not going to school.
- d) will not have gone to school.

V. Uzupełnij zdania czasownikami w poprawnej formie.

1. What (you / do) after lessons, Jenny? Do you feel like having a walk in the park?
2. They (build) the skyscraper by the end of this year.
3. By January 1st, my grandfather (be) retired for sixteen years.
4. The boat (sink) by the time the rescue team arrive.
5. Promise that you (not tell) anybody about our secret.
6. Mr Jenkins is in hospital. Mr Howard (replace) him next week.
7. (Joan / return) by midnight?
8. I'm not going to cook a meal. Tonight, we (eat) out.
9. How long (the machine / run) by eight p.m.?
10. On 23 September, Mr and Mrs Hedges (be) married for thirty years.
11. (we / buy) everything we need by the time the shop closes?
12. If you take his toys away, he (cry).
13. By the end of the next century, many species of animals (die) out.
14. (Brian / recognise) me at the airport?
15. Jeff (not come) to our party tomorrow. He says he is busy.

I. Wybierz poprawn odpowied .

1. Since they met, they in love with each other.
a) were b) have been c) are d) will have been
2. I always my teeth after eating.
a) am brushing b) have brushed c) was brushing d) brush
3. When he was sixteen, my grandfather in the army.
a) served b) serves c) has served d) had been serving
4. Look! John and his brothers kites.
a) are flying b) have flown c) flew d) fly
5. When the teacher came into the classroom, the pupils around.
a) have been fooling b) fooled c) were fooling d) are fooling
6. Don't disturb me. Can't you see I now.
a) have worked b) am working c) have been working d) work
7. Before they got married, Sue and Paul for about three years.
a) were going out b) have gone out c) had gone out d) went out
8. 'You are wet all over.' 'I in the rain.'
a) have been walking b) walked c) had been walking d) was walking
9. I my finger. It's bleeding.
a) cut b) have been cutting c) had cut d) have cut
10. If it rains next weekend, we picking mushrooms.
a) aren't going b) won't go c) don't go d) won't be going
11. Sam was awfully tired when he came back. He for eleven hours.
a) worked b) has been working c) had been working d) was working
12. Martha is pregnant. She a baby soon.
a) is going to have b) will have c) is having d) will be having
13. As I in the forest, I tripped over a branch and twisted my ankle.
a) ran b) had run c) was running d) have been running
14. How many books by William Wharton so far?
a) are you reading b) will you have read c) did you read d) have you read
15. Next Sunday at eight o'clock, we our favourite series on TV.
a) will have been watching b) watch c) will be watching d) have watched
16. I'm sure I the door before going out.
a) had locked b) have locked c) was locking d) had been locking

17. The mechanic says he my car by next Friday.
 a) is repairing b) will have repaired c) is going to repair d) will repair
18. Where have you been? We for you so long.
 a) were waiting b) waited c) had waited d) have been waiting
19. Normally, we until seven thirty.
 a) haven't got up b) don't get up c) aren't getting up d) won't be getting up
20. Who this mess? I want you to clean it.
 a) has made b) was making c) made d) has been making

II. Uzupełnij dialogi czasownikami w poprawnej formie.

1. '..... (you / ever / be) to Spain? '
 'Yes. I (be) there twice. The first time I
 (go) to Spain was in 1996.'
 '..... (do) much sightseeing then? '
 'Not much. I just (visit) a few museums in Barcelona and
 then I (take) a boat trip around the coastline.'
2. 'What (happen) if the train comes late? '
 'I (not be) on time at work and my boss
 (get) angry with me again.'
 '..... (he / scream) at you? '
 'No, of course not. He never (scream) at his workers but he
 certainly (know) how to express his irritation.'
3. 'When (Monica / last / drive) a car? '
 'Actually, she (not drive) a car yet.'
 'What's the problem? Can't she drive? '
 'It's not that. She (still / do) the driving course.'
4. 'What (you / do) yesterday between 5 and 8 p.m.?
 I (try) to phone but you (not answer)
 the phone.'
 'Oh, Jane and Steven (come) at four and we
 (sit) in the garden. We (have)
 a barbecue.'
5. '..... (you / hear) from Michael lately? '
 'No. Since he (move) out of London we
 (not have) a single message from him. But we hope he (let)
 us know about his whereabouts some day.'

6. 'Wait a second. It's my pillow. Where (you / carry) it?'
 'To the garden. I (have) a nap in the open air.'
 '..... (you / bring) it back afterwards?'
 'No problem. I (put) where I (take) it from.'
7. 'What (we / do) if our ship goes under water?'
 'We (swim) to the nearest island.'
 'And what (we / do) if it is a desert island?'
 'We (send) messages in bottles and (wait) for a rescue.'
8. 'Finally, I (find) you. How long (you / sit) here?'
 'Not very long. We (come) to the café just a few minutes ago. But before coming here, we (spend) two hours waiting for you in the pub.'
 'I know I'm really sorry. I (have) a very important phone-call and (not leave) my office until nine.'
9. '..... (you / do) me a favour, please?'
 'With pleasure. What (you / want) me to do?'
 'I (just) write a letter to my insurance agent. Can you post it for me, darling?'
 'Sure. I (post) it on my way to work.'
10. 'You know, something very strange (happen) to me last Sunday.'
 'What (you / mean)?'
 'I (walk) down the street when a stranger (stop) me and said *'Hello, Alison, How are you?'*
 'Who was he?'
 'That's the problem. I (ask) myself this question but I (not remember) who he was.'
 '..... (he / tell) you his name?'
 'Nothing. He just (hug) me and (wish) me all the best and then he (walk) away.'
 'Are you sure he was a stranger?'
 'Absolutely. I'm sure we (not meet) before.'

III. Uzupełnij zdania w tekście czasownikami w poprawnej formie.

We all (1) adventures, don't we? But few people (2) as unusual things in life as my neighbour, Alex Duffy does. We (3) him 'Mr Courage' and he always (4) that we are 'coach potatoes'. Indeed, we seldom (5) on as exciting journeys as his and we never (6) our lives. Mr Duffy, whom my father (7) since childhood, (8) an uneasy character. Once, when he was nine or ten he (9) for several days and nobody (10) where to look for him. His parents nearly (11) mad and with help of the local police they (12) for him day and night. Alex (13) after a few days and (14) he just (15) to see New York. And that was five hundred kilometres from our village.

1. a) are liking b) have liked c) likes d) like
2. a) does b) are doing c) do d) did
3. a) call b) was calling c) are calling d) called
4. a) will say b) is saying c) says d) has said
5. a) are going b) have gone c) go d) had gone
6. a) risk b) are risking c) risks d) have been risking
7. a) knows b) has been knowing c) knew d) has known
8. a) had always been b) is always c) has always been d) always was
9. a) was disappearing b) disappeared c) has disappeared d) disappears
10. a) had been knowing b) knows c) has known d) knew
11. a) went b) have been going c) go d) have gone
12. a) are looking b) have been looking c) were looking d) had been looking
13. a) was returning b) returned c) had returned d) has returned
14. a) explained b) was explaining c) has been explaining d) explains
15. a) wants b) was wanting c) wanted d) has wanted

IV. Uzupełnij zdania w tekście czasownikami w poprawnej formie.

As you can see; ever since he (be) a child, Mr Alex Duffy (be) a real risk taker. Sometimes, he (disappear) for days and we never (realise) what he (do) at the time. After he (come) back he (tell) us where he (be) and what he (do). For example, yesterday. Alex (call) on us at about nine p.m. I (do) my bed and my sister (brush) her teeth in the bathroom, our mother

..... (wash) the dishes while our father (listen) to the news when the door-bell (ring). It was Alex, of course. My father (let) him in and, as usual, he (rush) towards our kitchen. After a moment, we all (gather) around him and he (begin) telling us the following story.

V. Uzupełnij zdania w tekście czasownikami w poprawnej formie.

Alex Duffy: 'It was a week ago. I **was watching / watched** some photos in a travel magazine when I **have had / had** this unusual idea. I suddenly **was realising / realised** that I **had never seen / never saw** the Egyptian pyramids before. 'Why not go there ?' I **thought / was thinking** . And I **have packed / packed** my suitcases and **booked / had booked** my tickets and off I went. My plane **was taking off / took off** punctually and at six a.m. I **was flying / had been flying** over the ocean. We **have landed / landed** safely in Cairo at about five p.m. I was dog tired because all in all I **had been flying / was flying** for more than ten hours. In my hotel, I **have been taking / took** a refreshing bath and then I **had set out / set out** for the pyramids. And they were impressive. Believe it or not, I really **had felt / felt** the smell of history in the place. It **has made / has been making** such great impression on me that I think I **am going / will go** there again some day in the future.'

VI. uzupełnij zdania czasownikiem w poprawnej formie.

1. **take**
 - a. Tomorrow at seven a.m., I a bath.
 - b. Marion never much notice of me.
 - c. So far, he part in fourteen races.
2. **buy**
 - a. 'When (you) this wonderful rug?' 'Last week.'
 - b. I (not) a car yet. I'm still thinking over it.
 - c. If we have enough money, we you some gifts.
3. **run**
 - a. Why are you so tired? (you) ?
 - b. Joe is my partner. We the company together.
 - c. Steve to school when I saw him.
4. **wait**
 - a. How long (you) before the waiter came up?
 - b. Don't hurry. I outside till you are ready.
 - c. Who is this man? Who (he) for?
5. **play**
 - a. By his next birthday, he in three films.
 - b. (you) in the school theatre when you studied?
 - c. When I came in, Mark the guitar.
6. **inform**
 - a. (you) everyone about the changes, please?
 - b. We (not) anyone about the results as yet.
 - c. I was furious because nobody me about the changes in the timetable before.

7. **make**
 - a. How many plane models (Tom) so far?
 - b. Mr Sears is a carpenter. He furniture.
 - c. (Bob) many new friends last summer?
8. **work**
 - a. Since when (Mrs Woods) in the department?
 - b. While they were playing, I in my room.
 - c. You (not) tomorrow. It's Sunday.
9. **give**
 - a. When (the band) another concert in our city?
 - b. Sue was surprised. Nobody her such wonderful flowers before.
 - c. We've bought some sweets. We them to the kids.
10. **Spend**
 - a. (Rita) all her money yet?
 - b. We our next weekend in the countryside.
 - c. By next month, I more than a thousand pounds on medicine.

VII. Uzupełnij zdania czasownikami w poprawnej formie.

1. How long (you / talk) before you reached an agreement?
2. Since 1990 my father (collect) five hundred of these coins.
3. We (let) you know about our plans soon.
4. Jack (leave) at ten. His luggage is already in the car.
5. (you / pick) fruit in your garden all day tomorrow?
6. By the time the film begins, you (eat) all peanuts.
7. Mrs Wrinkley seldom (allow) her son to stay up late.
8. How long (Adam / study) at university?
9. In the future, people (travel) to other planets.
10. Before we left, we (switch) off all the computers.
11. (Eva / go) to school yet?
12. We don't need the car. We (not drive) anywhere after lunch.
13. Sue (have) the dog for three months before someone stole it.
14. What (Paul and Eddie / do) when you entered their room?
15. By next Friday, they (stay) in the hotel for two weeks.

KOMPENDIUM WIEDZY O CZASACH

SPIS TRE CI

1. Present Simple	119
2. Present Continuous	121
3. Past Simple	123
4. Past Continuous	125
5. Present Perfect	127
6. Present Perfect Continuous	130
7. Past Perfect	133
8. Past Perfect Continuous	134
9. Future Simple	136
10. be going to	138
11. Present Continuous - wyra anie przyszło ci	139
12. Future Continuous	140
13. Future Perfect	141
14. Future Perfect Continuous	142

twierdzenie	pytanie	przeczenie
I drive	do I drive?	I do not drive
you drive	do you drive?	you do not drive
he drives	does he drive?	he does not drive
she drives	does she drive?	she does not drive
it drives	does it drive?	it does not drive
we drive	do we drive?	we do not drive
you drive	do you drive?	you do not drive
they drive	do they drive?	they do not drive

skrótowe formy przeczenia: do not = don't does not = doesn't

Cech charakterystyczny czasu **Present Simple** jest końcówka '-s' przy trzeciej osobie liczby pojedynczej oraz operator '**do / does**' tworzący pytania i zaprzeczenia.

! Do czasowników zakończonych spółgłoską 'syczącą' tj. 'ss, sh, x, ch' w trzeciej osobie liczby pojedynczej dodaje się końcówkę '-es' np..

*Mike **watches** television each evening.*

*Susan **brushes** her teeth three times a day.*

Czas **Present Simple** stosowany jest do wyrażenia:

- a) czynności powtarzanych regularnie z określoną częstotliwością w ogólnie pojętej teraźniejszości. Czynności w **Present Simple** może zostać określona jednym z przysłówków częstotliwości:

always, often, seldom, sometimes, usually, never

lub przy pomocy określenia z 'every':

every day, every week, every month itp...

*I **always** ask my older brother for help.*

*Sharon **often** visits us on Saturday.*

*The Greens **work** in their garden **every afternoon**.*

b) czynności będącymi formami nawyku, przyzwyczajenia lub zwyczaju np.

Mary always forgets to lock the front door.

John gets up at dawn and practices yoga every morning.

c) czynności będącymi ogólnie obowiązującymi prawdami natury, fizyki np.

The sun rises in the east.

Water boils at 100 degrees.

Leaves fall off trees in autumn.

d) stanu, opinii lub wrażenia np.

I don't agree with you. Sam does not believe in ghosts.

I regret calling him names. How much do you weigh?

Inne czasowniki wyrażające podobne znaczenia to:

believe, belong to, cost, depend, disagree, doubt, feel, guess, hate, have, have to, hope, know, like, look, love, matter, mean, possess, prefer, realise, understand, seem, smell, suppose, taste, think, want, weigh, wish

Czas **Present Simple** stosowany jest także dla przytoczenia czyjejś wypowiedzi, myśli lub cytatu np.

Alex says that he is the best student.

Tommy thinks that you are Sam's brother.

Patricia believes that she can become famous.

Present Simple używany jest zamiast czasu **Present Continuous** z czasownikami opisującymi czynności umysłowe oraz czynności narządów zmysłów.

hear, like, look, love, mind, smell, taste, think, want, wish

I want to leave earlier today.

Monica looks beautiful, doesn't she?

Is the meat good? How does it taste?

e) instrukcji, oficjalnego planu podróży lub wizyty np.

First you pour hot water in a jug. Then, you put a tea bag in it.

On Monday, we go to Paris and stay there for three days.

At six, the minister give a speech in the Parliament.

f) opisu wydarzeń historycznych, treści filmu, sztuki lub książki np.

In the first scene of the film, the old king dies in a battle.

In the last chapter, the two friends return home safely.

g) **Present Simple** stosowany jest także w nagłówkach gazet np.

Peace talks begin in the Middle East. A boy of twelve rescues a drowning girl.

oraz interpretacji, relacji lub objaśnienia znaczenia tego, co zostało przeczytane, napisane, zaobserwowane lub usłyszane np.

That explains Jack's disappointment. The book describes the true life of the painter.

2 PRESENT CONTINUOUS

twierdzenie	pytanie	przeczenie
I am reading	am I reading?	I am not reading
you are reading	are you reading?	you are not reading
he is reading	is he reading?	he is not reading
she is reading	is she reading?	she is not reading
it is reading	is it reading?	it is not reading
we are reading	are we reading?	we are not reading
you are reading	are you reading?	you are not reading
they are reading	are they reading?	they are not reading

skrócone formy przeczenia: are not = aren't is not = isn't

Cech szczególny czasu **Present Continuous** jest końcówka **'-ing'** dodawana do głównego czasownika. Czasownikiem posiłkowym jest teraz niejsza odmiana **'be'**. W większości przypadków jeżeli czasownik zakończony jest samogłoską **'e'** po dodaniu końcówki **'-ing'** samogłoska ta jest opuszczana np.

compare - comparing glare - glaring stare - staring

W przypadku czasowników jednosylabowych oraz niektórych dwusylabowych zakończonych spółgłoską, przed którą znajduje się samogłoska, po dodaniu końcówki '-ing' spółgłoska ulega podwojeniu np.

dip - dipping set - setting nod - nodding control - controlling

Czas **Present Continuous** stosowany jest do wyrażenia:

- a) czynności trwającej obecnie. Czynność taka może dodatkowo być określona wyrażeniem czasowym '**now**', '**at the moment**', '**at the present moment**' np..

I am listening to music at the moment.

Are the children sleeping now?

Where is he running right now?

- b) czynności wykonywanej obecnie, choć nie koniecznie w momencie, gdy o niej mówimy np.

We are driving to the seaside, but we have stopped for lunch.

Mark is helping me renovate my cottage this week.

Many species of animals are dying out.

- c) czynności wykonywanej w określony sposób tymczasowo lub w drodze wyjścia np.

Only this month, we are renting rooms at half price.

Normally, we stay at work till three but this week we are working till six.

Present Continuous może być stosowany z czasownikami opisującymi zachodzące zmiany lub trwające procesy dla podkreślenia ich ciągłości np.

Times are changing and so are people.

The water in the river is getting dirtier and dirtier.

'Present Continuous' jest często stosowany z przysłówkami:

always, constantly, continually lub forever

dla podkreślenia czynności powtarzającej się. Zastosowanie to często dotyczy czynności, która może być irytująca dla osoby opisującej ją, i dlatego tak wyrażone znaczenie może mieć zabarwienie niezadowolenia lub krytyki np.

*You are always forgetting to lock the door.
 My old car is continually giving me trouble.
 Why are the neighbours' children always screaming?*

d) czynno ci zaplanowanej w nieodległej przyszłości. Używaj czas **Present Continuous** w tym znaczeniu należy pamiętać o konieczności zastosowania wyrażenia czasowego określającego czas wykonania danej czynności, w przeciwnym razie może ona zostać zinterpretowana jako czynność trwająca w chwili obecnej np..

*'What are you doing this evening?' 'I am going to the cinema.'
 The Parkers are visiting us tomorrow.
 We are leaving soon.*

3 PAST SIMPLE

twierdzenie	pytanie	przeczenie
I drove	did I drive?	I did not drive
you drove	did you drive?	you did not drive
he drove	did he drive?	he did not drive
she drove	did she drive?	she did not drive
it drove	did it drive?	it did not drive
we drove	did we drive?	we did not drive
you drove	did you drive?	you did not drive
they drove	did they drive?	they did not drive

skrótowa forma przeczenia: did not = didn't

Cech szczególny czasu **Past Simple** jest operator '**did**' służący do tworzenia pytań oraz zaprzeczeń. Innym istotnym elementem czasu **Past Simple** jest podział czasowników na:

- regularne, tworzące formy przeszli przy pomocy końcówki '**-ed**' np.

warn - warned laugh - laughed play - played invite - invited

- nieregularne np.

find - found break - broke make - made come - came

Tworząc pytania oraz zaprzeczenia w czasie **Past Simple** należy pamiętać, że czasownik główny powraca do formy bezokolicznikowej np.

She watched TV. Did she watch TV? She did not watch TV.

They brought wine. Did they bring wine? They did not bring wine.

Czasowników regularnych jedno lub dwusylabowych zakończonych kombinacją 'samogłoska + spółgłoska' podwaja ostatni spółgłosk po dodaniu końcówki '-ed' np..

*stop - **stopped** travel - **travelled** trim - **trimmed***

Czas 'Past Simple' stosowany jest w celu wyrażenia:

a) czynności dokonanej, zakończonej w czasie przeszłym określonym przez wyrażenie czasowe np.

We met in October 1985. Did your father work yesterday?

b) czynności wykonywanej regularnie lub przez pewien okres czasu w przeszłości np.

We always went fishing on Saturdays.

They lived here ten years ago.

He never remembered my name.

c) pytania o czas wykonania - zakończenia danej czynności np.

When did Adam write his letter?

When did you see her last time?

Określenia czasowe najczęściej używane z czasem **Past Simple** to:

yesterday, (ten days) ago, last (week, month)

Czynność dokonana wyrażona w czasie **Past Simple** nie wymaga jednak precyzyjnego określenia czasowego jeżeli oczywiste jest dla mówiącego, o czym dotyczy przeszłości np.

When I bought the flat it was empty.

Simon phoned from New York.

I did not like sweets as a child.

Czas **Past Simple** może służyć do narracji jeżeli opowiadane czynności miały miejsce w przeszłości i nie mają związku z teraźniejszością. Zastosowanie to dotyczy zarówno czynności pojedynczych, jak i wykonywanych przez dłuższy okres czasu np.

It was about six a.m. We got off the train. As we knew the embassy was still closed, we decided to find a nice place to spend the time in. After a ten-minute walk we reached the city centre and started looking for a café where we could sit and have a cup of hot tea or coffee. It did not take us long to find one. We got in and sat at a small table near the window. It was so quiet and warm inside. We sat there looking at people walking by when a waiter approached us.

4 PAST CONTINUOUS

twierdzenie	pytanie	przeczenie
I was resting	was I resting?	I was not resting
you were resting	were you resting?	you were not resting
he was resting	was he resting?	he was not resting
she was resting	was she resting?	she was not resting
it was resting	was it resting?	it was not resting
we were resting	were we resting?	we were not resting
you were resting	were you resting?	you were not resting
they were resting	were they resting?	they were not resting

skrótowe formy przeczenia: was not = wasn't were not = weren't

Cechami szczególnymi czasu **Past Continuous** są: czasownik posiłkowy '**was / were**' oraz końcówka '**-ing**' dodawana do głównego czasownika. Czas **Past Continuous** stosowany jest w celu wyrażenia:

a) czynności trwającej w określonym momencie w czasie przeszłym np.

*I was working at six p.m. yesterday.
We were having dinner at ten last Friday.
Wolves were crying at midnight.*

Takie użycie czasu **Past Continuous** zakłada, że wykonywanie danej czynności rozpoczęło się przed określonym momentem i kontynuowano ją w dalszym ciągu np.

My mother was talking on the phone when I came into the hall.

b) czynno ci wykonywanej przez dłu szy okre łony okres czasu np.

We were playing cards all evening.

He was feeling ill during the whole day.

Between two and three p.m. I was sitting in my office.

c) dwu lub wi cej czynno ci, które trwały jednocze nie w danym momencie lub czasie w przeszło ci. Tak wyra one czynno ci cz sto połączone s spójnikiem 'while' - podczas gdy' np.

Our baby was sleeping while we were driving home.

While I was reading a book, Steven was doing his homework.

When we arrived, Tom was having a bath and Jenny was resting.

d) czynno ci tymczasowej wykonywanej przez okre łon długo czasu np.

During the whole morning, we were cleaning the paths.

Tom was waiting for you from one till two p.m.

I was repairing the roof all day.

e) zmian zachodz cych nieprzerwanie w czasie przeszłym np.

The students were gaining more experience.

The patient was getting better and better.

f) czynno ci zaplanowanej w przyszło ci wyra onej z perspektywy czasu przeszłego np.

We couldn't visit you in the evening because we were going to cinema.

Tom was getting up early. That's why he needed more sleep.

Stosuj c przysłówki **always**, **constantly**, **continually** lub **forever** z czasem **Past Continuous** mo na opisa czynno powtarzaj c si . Zastosowanie to cz sto dotyczy czynno ci, która była irytuj ca dla osoby opisuj cej j i dlatego tak wyra one znaczenie mo e mie zabarwienie niezadowolenia lub krytyki np..

As a small child, Mike was always telling lies.

Our neighbours' dog was continually howling at night.

Niektóre czasowniki opisuj ce stan, opini lub wra enie (*state verbs*) nie s zwykle stosowane w czasie **Past Continuous**. Do grupy tej nale m.in.

believe, belong to, cost, depend, disagree, doubt, feel, guess, hate, have, have to, hope, know, like, look, love, matter, mean, possess, prefer, realise, understand, see, seem, smell, suppose, taste, think, want, weigh, wish

5

PRESENT PERFECT

twierdzenie	pytanie	przeczenie
I have forgotten	have I forgotten?	I have not forgotten
you have forgotten	have you forgotten?	you have not forgotten
he has forgotten	has he forgotten?	he has not forgotten
she has forgotten	has she forgotten?	she has not forgotten
it has forgotten	has it forgotten?	it has not forgotten
we have forgotten	have we forgotten?	we have not forgotten
you have forgotten	have you forgotten?	you have not forgotten
they have forgotten	have they forgotten?	they have not forgotten

skrótowe formy przeczenia: have not = haven't has not = hasn't

Cech szczególnie czasu **Present Perfect** jest czasownik posiłkowy '**have / has**', za pomocą którego tworzy się pytanie oraz przeczenie. Czasownik główny przybiera formę imiesłowu biernego. Imiesłów bierny czasowników regularnych tworzy się przy pomocy końcówki '**-ed**' np.

*I have **watched** the film. We have **closed** the door.*

Znaczeniem jakie wyraża czas **Present Perfect** obejmuje zarówno przeszłość, jak i teraźniejszość. Stanowi on niejako połączenie pomiędzy obydwoma formami, gdy wyrażając czynność dokonaną podkreśla jej skutek w teraźniejszości. Czas **Present Perfect** stosowany jest w celu wyrażenia:

a) czynności dopiero co zakończonej, której skutki trwają lub są zauważalne. Przysłówek 'just - właśnie' często wykorzystywany jest w tym celu z czasem **Present Perfect** np.

*I have **just repaired** my radio.
We have **just returned** from school.
The Howells have **just moved** to Newcastle.*

- b) czynności zakończonych, której czas wykonania nie jest określony, gdy istotny jest sam fakt, że dana czynność została wykonana np.

We have bought the tickets.

I have forgotten to mail your letters.

- c) czynności dokonanej w czasie przeszłym nieokreślonym, której skutki nadal trwają lub są zauważalne np.

Tom has broken his right arm. He's wearing it in plaster.

Eva has lost her keys. She cannot open the door.

- d) czynności dokonanej w nieokreślonym jeszcze przedziale czasowym np.

*We have met three times **this month***

*There have been seven earthquakes in the area **this year**.*

Takim przedziałem czasowym może być także etap całego życia np.

This director has made a lot of good films. -

(He is still alive and continues making films.)

That director made a lot of bad films. -

(He's dead or retired.)

Aby podkreślić nieokreślony jeszcze przedział czasowy stosuje się szereg przysłówków obejmujących swym znaczeniem czas przeszły i teraniejszy, np.

always, ever, lately, often, never, recently

Have you ever eaten snails?

I have always dreamt of going to India.

The neighbour has never said a word to me.

Jenny has worked as an assistant her whole life.

Takie użycie czasu **Present Perfect** zakłada, iż czynność jest nadal wykonywana. Jeżeli została ona jednak definitywnie zakończona, należy zastosować czas **Past Simple** np.

I never liked pudding as a child.

Jenny worked in the office for thirty years. Now, she is a pensioner.

Stosuj c przysłówki **already** 'ju ' lub **yet** 'ju ', jeszcze' mo na okre li , czy dana czynno została dokonana z pewnym skutkiem do chwili obecnej. Przysłówek **already** jest stosowany w pytaniach i twierdzeniach, za przysłówek **yet** wyst puje w pytaniach i przeczeniach np.

'Have you finished painting the picture yet?' 'No. I haven't painted it yet.'

'Has she done the shopping yet?' 'Yes, she has already done it.'

e) czynno ci nadal wykonywanej od ci le okre lonego momentu w przeszło ci lub czynno ci wykonywanej przez okre lon długo czasu a do chwili obecnej. W tym znaczeniu czas **Present Perfect** wyst puje z przyimkami:

for - 'przez, od (jakiego czasu)' - okre la jak długo

since - 'od' - okre la od kiedy np.

I have known Mrs Downey for two years.

We have lived in the village since 1999.

She has played the trumpet since she was ten.

U ywaj c czasu **Present Perfect** oraz przyimków '**for**' lub '**since**' mo na wyrazi czynno dosłownie trwaj c od przeszło ci do chwili obecnej np..

We have talked for ten minutes now.

They have waited for you since ten o'clock.

Jednak e dosłown ci gło takiej czynno ci najcz ciej wyra a si przy u yciu czasu **Present Perfect Continuous**. **Present Perfect** natomiast cz ciej wyra a czynno wykonywan z okre lon regularno ci np.

I have dated Muriel several times this month.

We have changed our place of living twice since May.

Nale y pami ta , e pytaj c o długo trwania czynno ci wykonywanej od przeszło ci do chwili obecnej u ywa si **Present Perfect** nie **Present Simple** np.

How long have they been married?

How long has Eric worked at university?

Przysłówki **always, every, frequently, often** lub **never** mog by u yte z czasem **Present Perfect** dla podkre lenia, jak cz sto dana czynno była wykonywana od okre lonej lub nieokre lonej przeszło ci do chwili obecnej np.

I have always loved you and I always will.

We've gone fishing every morning for the last week.

We have never gone abroad; we don't know how people live in other countries.

Powyższe zastosowanie przysłówka **never** może sugerować zmianę określonej sytuacji np.

This meat is delicious. I've never eaten anything like that.

This is my first time in London. I've never been here before.

6

PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS

twierdzenie	pytanie	przeczenie
I have been walking	have I been walking?	I have not been travelling
you have been walking	have you been walking?	you have not been walking
he has been walking	has he been walking?	he has not been walking
she has been walking	has she been walking?	she has not been walking
it has been walking	has it been walking?	it has not been walking
we have been walking	have we been walking?	we have not been walking
you have been walking	have you been walking?	you have not been walking
they have been walking	have they been walking?	they have not been walking

skrócone formy przeczenia: have not been doing = haven't been doing
has not been doing = hasn't been doing

Czasownikiem posiłkowym w czasie **Present Perfect Continuous** jest odmiana **'have / has'** wraz z formą **'been'**. Główny czasownik otrzymuje końcówkę **'-ing'**. Czas **Present Perfect Continuous** używany jest w celu wyrażenia:

a) czynności rozpoczętej w przeszłości, a która jest wykonywana bez przerwy do chwili obecnej. Określając długość trwania czynności w czasie **Present Perfect Continuous** podobnie jak w **Present Perfect** posługujemy się przymiłkami **'for'** przez, od' oraz **'since'** - od' np.

The children have been watching cartoons since morning.

We have been waiting for the doctor hours.

Tina has been reading books all night.

b) czynności wykonywanej bez przerwy, zakończonej przed chwilą. Efekty takiej czynności trwają lub są zauważalne, np.

I am very tired. I have been working all day.

Your shoes are wet. You have been walking in the rain.

Czasowniki nie występujące w czasie **Present Continuous** nie są tak używane w czasie **Present Perfect Continuous**. Do grupy tej należą między innymi czasowniki:

believe, belong to, cost, depend, disagree, doubt, feel, guess, hate, have, have to, hope, know, like, look, love, matter, mean, possess, prefer, realise, understand, seem, smell, suppose, taste, think, want, weigh, wish

Czasowniki te w swoim podstawowym znaczeniu mogą wystąpić tylko w czasie **Present Perfect** np.

I have known Mr Thomas for six years.

She has had a driving licence since last month.

We have belonged to the association for a year.

Wyrażenia czasowe z **'for'** lub **'since'** nie są konieczne jeżeli używajemy czasu **Present Perfect Continuous** chcemy jedynie podkreślić fakt, iż dana czynność trwa bez przerwy od przeszłości do chwili obecnej np.

We have been walking so long.

The managers have been discussing some important matters.

Podobne znaczenie wyrażone w czasie **Present Perfect** wymaga jednak zwrotu czasowego dla podkreślenia jej ciągłości, np.

We have walked for ten minutes.

The managers have discussed some important matters since morning.

Różnica w zastosowaniu czasu **Present Perfect**, a **Present Perfect Continuous** może dotyczyć czynności dokonanej - zakończonej, a czynności wciąż wykonywanej od określonego lub nieokreślonego momentu w przeszłości. Ponadto, znaczenie czasu **Present Perfect Continuous** może zwracać większą uwagę na sam fakt trwania określonej czynności, podczas gdy czas **Present Perfect** skupia uwagę na jej ewentualnych skutkach w teraźniejszości, np.

I have read the book. (I have finished reading it. I know what it is about.)

I have been reading the book. (I have not finished reading it yet.)

Joan has been doing the washing. (She is still doing the washing.)

Joan has done the washing. (Joan has finished doing the washing.)

Jeżeli czynność została wykonana lub powtórzona kilkakrotnie w niezakończonym jeszcze okresie czasu, można ją opisać przy użyciu zarówno **Present Perfect Continuous**, jak i **Present Perfect** np.

We have been interviewing candidates from ten to twelve all this week. lub

We have interviewed candidates from ten to twelve all this week.

Paul has been smoking cigarettes since he arrived. lub

Paul has smoked cigarettes since he arrived.

Określaj dokładnie, ile razy dana czynność została powtórzona w niezakończonym jeszcze okresie czasu, należy użyć czasu **Present Perfect**. Oznacza to, iż czynność ta może zostać wykonana ponownie w tym samym okresie czasu, np.

We have interviewed fifty candidates so far.

Paul has smoked ten cigarettes since he arrived.

The children have planted over a hundred trees this morning.

Podobnie, pytając ile razy dana czynność została wykonana w niezakończonym jeszcze okresie czasu należy użyć **Present Perfect**, np.

How many times have you seen this play (this year/in your life)?

How many times has she phoned you (today/this afternoon)?

Czas **Present Perfect Continuous** jest stosowany do opisu zmian lub procesów zachodzących w ciągu pewnego - zdefiniowanego lub nie - okresu czasu, zakładając, iż zmiany te lub procesy nadal zachodzą, np.

The air has been getting more polluted.

More and more people have losing their jobs since the crisis began.

Opisując zmiany jakie zaszły do chwili obecnej w liczbach lub procentach, należy użyć czasu **Present Perfect**, np.

The company has lost \$10 million for the last five years.

The water in the river has risen by 5 centimeters since yesterday.

So far, we have collected only five percent of the money we need.

twierdzenie	pytanie	przeczenie
I had begun	had I begun?	I had not begun
you had begun	had you begun?	you had not begun
he had begun	had he begun?	he had not begun
she had begun	had she begun?	she had not begun
it had begun	had it begun?	it had not begun
we had begun	had we begun?	we had not begun
you had begun	had you begun?	you had not begun
they had begun	had they begun?	they had not begun

Skrócona forma przecza: had not = hadn't

Czasownikiem posiłkowym w czasie **Past Perfect** jest 'had' natomiast czasownik główny przybiera formę imiesłowu biernego. Czas **Past Perfect** określany jest mianem czasu *zaprzęzłego*, gdy wyraża czynność dokonaną wcześniej w przeszłości niż inna czynność w przeszłości, stanowi ona punkt odniesienia, np.

The Browns moved to the house where their relatives had lived in 1920.

I had worked in the factory for ten years when it closed down.

Przyimek **'before'** - przed, wcześniej' stosowany jest przy wyrażeniu zależności czasowej, np.

Before we left home, we had eaten a good meal.

I had cleaned my room before my parents returned home.

Relacje czasowe można również określić przy użyciu spójników **'when'** **'after'**, **'as soon as'**, **'by the time'**, które podkreślają, iż jedna czynność została definitywnie zakończona zanim nastąpiła kolejna, np.

As soon as I had left hospital, I returned to work.

When I had done my homework, I went out to play.

By the time I reached the nearest town, I had run out of petrol.

After I had written the test, I was allowed to leave the classroom.

Przymyki **'till / until'** - 'do, a do, dopóki' s stosowane z czasem **Past Perfect** w celu okre lenia momentu definitywnego zako czenia czynno ci *zaprzeszłej*, np.

The poor mother didn't stop crying until her baby had been found safe.

I waited for my wife till she had done her shopping in the store.

Z czasem **Past Perfect** stosowane s przymyki **'for'** oraz **'since'** definiuj ce długo trwania czynno ci *zaprzeszłej* np.

Alex had lived abroad for ten years when he decided to return home.

Sue had been sad since she arrived, but when I told a joke she began to smile.

8

PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS

twierdzenie	pytanie	przeczenie
I had been waiting	had I been waiting?	I had not been waiting
you had been waiting	had you been waiting?	you had not been waiting
he had been waiting	had he been waiting?	he had not been waiting
she had been waiting	had she been waiting?	she had not been waiting
it had been waiting	had it been waiting?	it had not been waiting
we had been waiting	had we been waiting?	we had not been waiting
you had been waiting	had you been waiting?	you had not been waiting
they had been waiting	had they been waiting?	they had not been waiting

skr cona forma przecz ca: had not been doing = hadn't been doing

Czas **Past Perfect Continuous** składa si z czasownika posiłkowego **'had'** formy **'been'** oraz czasownika głównego z ko ówk **'-ing'**. **Past Perfect Continuous** podobnie jak **Past Perfect** wyra a czynno *zaprzeszł* czyli wykonywan wcze niej ni inna czynno dokonana, b d ca punktem odniesienia.

Czas **Past Perfect Continuous** mo e wyra a czynno , która wykonywana była nieprzerwanie do momentu, gdy nast piła inna czynno w czasie przeszłym. Oznacza to, i czynno ta mogła by wykonywana nadal lub została zako czona przed momentem odniesienia.

We had been dancing when the lights went off.

W tym znaczeniu czynno *zaprzeszła trwaj* ca mo e by okre lona wyra eniem czasowym z przyimkiem '**for**' lub '**since**', np.

I had been sleeping for two hours before some noise woke me up.

The travellers had been walking since early morning when they reached the border.

Długo trwania czynno ci *zaprzeszłej* nie musi by zdefiniowana. W takim przypadku znaczenie zdania koncentruje si na ewentualnych skutkach wykonywanej czynno ci zauwa alnych w danym momencie odniesienia, np.

I was very tired. I had been working hard.

The streets were full of water. It had been raining heavily.

Czas **Past Perfect Continuous** nie wyst puje w pojedynczym zdaniu opisuj cym czynno trwaj c wykonywan w przeszło ci. Stosuje si go w szerszym kontek cie, w którym nast puje cofni cie perspektywy czasowej, np.

Susan came late. We had already been discussing the matter for some time and so she didn't quite know where we were at that time. She told us she had been driving through the city center and had got stuck in a traffic jam.

Chc c podkre li ile razy dana czynno *zaprzeszła* została powtórzona nale y u y czas *Past Perfect*, nie *Past Perfect Continuous*, np.

Before I finally got a job, I had gone for interviews twelve times.

Bob had read the note three times before he understood it.

Podobnie jak w przypadku innych czasów z grupy **continuous**, czasowniki opisuj ce stan, opini lub wra enie nie s stosowane w czasie **Past Perfect Continuous**. Do grupy tej nale czasowniki:

believe, belong to, cost, depend, disagree, doubt, feel, guess, hate, have, have to, hope, know, like, look, love, matter, mean, possess, prefer, realise, understand, see, seem, smell, suppose, taste, think, want, weigh, wish

twierdzenie	pytanie	przeczenie
I will / shall come	will / shall I come?	I will / shall not come
you will come	will you come?	you will not come
he will come	will he come?	he will not come
she will come	will she come?	she will not come
it will come	will it come?	it will not come
We will / shall come	will / shall we come?	we will / shall not come
you will come	will you come?	you will not come
they will come	will they come?	they will not come

skrótowe formy przeczenia: shall not = shan't will not = won't

Cech charakterystyczny czasu **Future Simple** jest czasownik posiłkowy '**shall**' lub '**will**', po którym czasownik główny występuje w postaci niepełnego bezokolicznika. Operator '**shall**' pojawia się niekiedy w języku formalnym w pierwszej osobie liczby pojedynczej i mnogiej. Operator '**will**' jest jednak formą najbardziej powszechną, występuje przy każdej osobie.

Czas **Future Simple** używany jest w celu wyrażenia:

a) czynności, która według opinii osoby mówiącej nastąpi w określonym czasie przyszłym. Znaczenie wyrażone przez czas **Future Simple** bliskie jest przypuszczeniu lub założeniu wynikającemu z domniemanego biegu wydarzeń. Dlatego zdanie w czasie **Future Simple** jest często poprzedzone frazami typu:

I think / guess / believe / suppose / expect, np.

We expect (that) our son will return next month.

Do you think (that) someone will answer your advertisement?

W podobny sposób można użyć czasownika wprowadzającego '**hope**'. Różnica polega jednak na tym, że zwykle występuje po nim zdanie w czasie **Present Simple**, pomimo tego, i określoną 'nadzieją' odnosi się do przyszłości, np.

*I hope (that) you **don't forget** about my birthday next week.*

*Do you hope (that) Amanda **accepts** your proposal?*

Zdanie wyrażone w czasie **Future Simple** nie opisuje czynności zaplanowanej. Jest ono jedynie wyrażeniem przewidywanego biegu wydarzeń w czasie przyszłym. Przewidywanie takie może jednak wynikać z faktów, które uzasadniają jego prawidłowość, np..

It will rain when we arrive. (It always rains there at this time of the year.)

Tomorrow at ten, I will be at school. (I am always at school at this time.)

b) czynności, która nastąpi w czasie przyszłym jako efekt działania rutynowego lub stanu, który powtarza się niezależnie od woli osoby mówiącej, np.

The clock will strike at midnight.

These trees will grow very slowly.

Tomorrow, I will get up at seven as usual.

c) czynności, która nastąpi jako efekt własnej podjętej decyzji, wyrażającej chęć lub wolę rozmówcy, np.

'I can't find my keys.' 'I will open the door for you.'

'I don't know how to do this exercise.' 'I will show you.'

Forma przecząca '**won't**' może wyrażać niechęć lub odmowę wykonania czynności, np..

Jack says he won't go to the party. (He doesn't like parties.)

I won't answer your question. (It is too private.)

Czas **Future Simple** występuje w zdaniach warunkowych typu I oraz w zdaniach czasowych, np.

If you do not put on your raincoat, you will get wet.

As soon as I come back home, I will contact my doctor.

Future Simple może także wyrażać przypuszczenie odnoszące się do sytuacji w chwili obecnej, np.

'Who's that blonde woman sitting beside Jim? 'That will be his wife.'

'I can't find my car keys.' 'The children will have them.'

twierdzenie	pytanie	przeczenie
I am going to stay	Am I going to stay?	I am not going to stay
you are going to stay	Are you going to stay?	you are not going to stay
he is going to stay	Is he going to stay?	he is not going to stay
she is going to stay	Is she going to stay?	she is not going to stay
it is going to stay	Is it going to stay?	it is not going to stay
we are going to stay	Are we going to stay?	we are not going to stay
you are going to stay	Are you going to stay?	you are not going to stay
they are going to stay	Are they going to stay?	they are not going to stay

Konstrukcja **'be going to'** - *'zamierza', 'mie zamiar'* służy do wyrażenia zamierzenia lub planu, na ogół wskazując na to, że podjęte zostały określone działania zmierzające do zrealizowania danego zamiaru, np.

A: *'Why have you bought so many rolls of wallpaper?'*

B: *'I am going to redecorate my flat.'*

A: *'Why are you going to London?'*

B: *'I am going to work on my English.'*

'Be going to' może także służyć do wyrażenia przewidywanego biegu wydarzeń, który nastąpi jako skutek wskazujących na to okoliczności, np.

The wind is blowing heavily. We are going to have a storm.

The temperature is falling. The night is going to be cold.

Czasowniki **'come'** oraz **'go'** nie są stosowane z formą **'be going to'**. W celu wyrażenia planu lub zamiaru używa się je w czasie **Present Continuous**, np..

I am not coming to the meeting.

Fred is going to Spain on holiday.

Zwrot **'be going to'** oraz czas **Present Continuous** mogą być stosowane zamiennie, jeżeli czas zamierzonej czynności jest zdefiniowany, np.

I am going to give a speech tomorrow. = I am giving a speech tomorrow.

Czas **Present Continuous** może opisywać czynności odnoszące się do czasu przyszłego. Dotyczy to czynności zaplanowanej, szczególnie gdy podjęte zostały określone kroki lub czynności zmierzające do realizacji danego zamierzenia. W tym zastosowaniu znaczenie wyrażane przez czas **Present Continuous** nie odbiega od konstrukcji **be going to**. Dlatego, w wielu sytuacjach można stosować zamiennie. Zwykle jednak w zdaniu opisującym zamiar w czasie **Present Continuous** występuje dokładne określenie czasu, w którym dane zamierzenie lub plan mają zostać zrealizowane, np.

George is leaving tonight and Mike's driving him to the airport.

I've borrowed a few books and I'm going to read them.

While in Rome, we're going to do some sightseeing.

Next Saturday, we're having a garden party.

Opisując definitywne plany w określonym terminie w przyszłości, zwykle preferowaną formą będzie czas **Present Continuous**, np.

Janet is helping us with the removal tonight.

At the weekend, I am leaving for Palm Springs.

Next Saturday, we're going fishing with our grandfather.

Mówiąc o mniej sprecyzowanych lub spontanicznych zamierzeniach, których termin realizacji nie został określony, preferowaną formą jest **be going to**, np.

I'm dog tired. I'm going to have a rest now.

I'll wait until Jack comes back. I'm going to talk to him.

The situation has changed. We're going to withdraw our money from the bank.

Czasownik **'be'** nie występuje w czasie **Present Continuous** w zdaniu opisującym sytuację odnoszącą się do przyszłości. W zamian stosuje się go z formą **'be going to'**, np.

In the evening, we're going to be at Adam's party.

Tomorrow, our father is going to be with us.

12 FUTURE CONTINUOUS

twierdzenie	pytanie	przeczenie
I will be sleeping	will I be sleeping?	I will not be sleeping
you will be sleeping	will you be sleeping?	you will not be sleeping
he will be sleeping	will he be sleeping?	he will not be sleeping
she will be sleeping	will she be sleeping?	she will not be sleeping
it will be sleeping	will it be sleeping?	It will not be sleeping
we will be sleeping	will we be sleeping?	we will not be sleeping
you will be sleeping	will you be sleeping?	you will not be sleeping
they will be sleeping	will they be sleeping?	they will not be sleeping

Czas **Future Continuous** stosowany jest w celu wyrażenia:

- a) czynności trwającej, która wykonywana będzie w określonym momencie lub przez określony długo czasu w przyszłości, np.

I will be working all day tomorrow.

What will you be doing next Friday at this time?

We will be interviewing candidates from one to five p.m.

When I come home, the children will certainly be playing.

- b) czynności, która odbywa się będzie w czasie przyszłym o niekoniecznie określonej porze, jako efekt normalnego, rutynowego toku czynności, np.

We will be visiting our grandparents at the weekend. (We normally do it.)

I will be going to the supermarket in the morning. (I always do it.)

What shall I tell Eric? I will be meeting him at the training.

- c) czynności zaplanowanej w przyszłości. W tym znaczeniu czas **Future Continuous** może być stosowany zamiennie z **Present Continuous**, np.

We are visiting the Louvre tomorrow. lub *We will be visiting the Louvre tomorrow.*

Frank is going to the party with us. lub *Frank will be going to the party with us.*

Mówi się jednak o wydarzeniu nieoczekiwanym czy też stosowanej formie jest **Present Continuous**, np.

Jack's told me you are moving out. Why didn't you tell me that?

13 FUTURE PERFECT

twierdzenie	pytanie	przeczenie
I will have taken	will I have taken?	I will not have taken
you will have taken	will you have taken?	you will not have taken
he will have taken	will he have taken?	he will not have taken
she will have taken	will she have taken?	she will not have taken
it will have taken	will it have taken?	it will not have taken
we will have taken	will we have taken?	we will not have taken
you will have taken	will you have taken?	you will not have taken
they will have taken	will they have taken?	they will not have taken

Czasownikiem posiłkowym w czasie **Future Perfect** jest **'will'** natomiast czasownik główny przybiera postać imiesłowu biernego. Czas **Future Perfect** służy do wyrażenia czynności, która zostanie zakończona przed danym momentem w czasie przyszłym. Moment ten jest na ogół zdefiniowany przy pomocy wyrażenia z przyimkiem **'by (the time)'** lub **'before'**, np.

We will have returned from the trip by January 1st.

I will have read all the articles in the magazine by tomorrow.

By next month, Maggie will have taken all her final examinations.

Tom and Sarah will have spent a lot of time together before they get married.

Czas **Future Perfect** może opisywać, ile razy dana czynność zostanie wykonana - powtórzona do danego momentu w przyszłości, np.

Robert will have had three operations by the end of this year.

By the time you get dressed, I will have drunk three cups of coffee.

Before it returns to Earth, the probe will have orbited Mars four times.

twierdzenie	pytanie
I will have been working	will I have been working?
you will have been working	will you have been working?
he will have been working	will he have been working?
she will have been working	will she have been working?
it will have been working	will it have been working?
we will have been working	will we have been working?
you will have been working	will you have been working?
they will have been working	will they have been working?

przeczenie
I will not have been working
you will not have been working
he will not have been working
she will not have been working
it will not have been working
we will not have been working
you will not have been working
they will not have been working

Czas **Future Perfect Continuous** składa się z operatora '**will**', formy '**have been**' oraz czasownika głównego z końcówką '-ing'.

Czas ten służy do wyrażenia czynności, która do określonego momentu w przyszłości będzie przez zdefiniowany długo czasu. Podobnie jak w czasie **Future Perfect** wyrażenie czasowe wprowadzane jest po przyimku '**by (the time)**' lub '**before**'. Długo trwania lub wykonywania takiej czynności opisana jest zwykle przy użyciu przyimka **for**, np.

By next week, I will have been working for the company for four years.

We'll have been playing chess for two hours by ten o'clock.

Powyższe czynności można tak też opisać przy użyciu czasu **Future Perfect**, jednak nie to **Future Perfect Continuous** w bardziej zdecydowany sposób podkreśla ciągłość wykonywanej czynności.

Opisując ile razy dana czynność zostanie powtórzona do danego momentu w przyszłości, należy użyć czasu **Future Perfect**, nie **Future Perfect Continuous**, np.

By the end of this year, we will have planted over a thousand new trees.

The postman will not have delivered all these letters by noon.

W czasie **Future Perfect Continuous** nie używa się czasowników, które nie występują normalnie w formie *continuous*. Do grupy tej należą:

believe, belong to, cost, depend, disagree, doubt, feel, guess, hate, have, have to, hope, know, like, look, love, matter, mean, possess, prefer, realise, understand, see, seem, smell, suppose, taste, think, want, weigh, wish

KLUCZ

1

PRESENT SIMPLE

- I.** 1. live 2. likes 3. speak 4. works 5. spend 6. keeps 7. come 8. studies 9. have 10. travel 11. gets up 12. visit 13. go 14. loves 15. read.
- II.** 1. We often buy sweets. 2. They always tell the truth. 3. Children sometimes make noise. 4. Adam usually comes late. 5. You clean your room everyday. 6. Lisa and Jane seldom quarrel. 7. Mary always eats breakfast. 8. I sometimes set my alarm-clock. 9. Our teacher never comes late. 10. Diane often drinks coffee.
- III.** 1. plays 2. speak 3. get up 4. paints 5. earns 6. looks 7. watch 8. repairs 9. cooks 10. forget 11. reads. 12. worry 13. catch 14. rains 15. says, wants
- IV.** 1. Do 2. Does 3. Does 4. Do 5. Do 6. Does 7. Does 8. Do 9. Do 10. Does 11. Do 12. Does 13. Do 14. Does 15. Do
- V.** 1. Does Cindy study biology? 2. Does it get cold in winter? 3. Do I want to be an actor? 4. Do they sell flowers? 5. Do cows eat grass? 6. Do we travel to school by bus? 7. Do your sisters know me? 8. Does the sun shine? 9. Does Albert speak Italian well? 10. Do the Browns often invite friends?
- VI.** 1. does Tom live 2. you usually get up 3. do you eat lunch 4. does Betty drink 5. do Mr and Mrs Jones work 6. does it rain 7. does your father read 8. do they play 9. does Adam's mother come 10. does he sell
- VII.** 1. What does Mr Dugard teach? 2. When do the Browns watch films? 3. What does your brother love? 4. Where do Bob's friends play? 5. When / What time do you eat supper? 6. What does Mary buy? 7. Where do they often meet? 8. When does the sun shine? 9. What does Mr Palmer repair? 10. What do you often write?
- VIII.** 1. I do not like vegetable soup. 2. Robert does not come from Brazil. 3. Eva's mother does not live alone. 4. They do not make noise. 5. We do not have much time. 6. My cat does not eat sweets. 7. The Johnsons do not quarrel. 8. It does not snow in summer. 9. I do not know George Benson. 10. Mr Wilson does not do shopping. 11. Frogs do not fly. 12. My neighbours do not keep bees. 13. Lisa does not love Mark. 14. Tim and Jerry do not play together. 15. I do not speak Japanese.
- IX.** 1. do not sell 2. does not speak 3. do not like 4. do not play 5. does not drink 6. do not write 7. does not like 8. do not visit 9. does not have / has not 10. do not watch
- X.** 1. I don't. 2. she does 3. they do 4. it does 5. he doesn't 6. they do 7. she doesn't 8. he does 9. we don't 10. she does
- XI.** 1. does not earn 2. Do you go 3. tell 4. eats 5. meet 6. Do Wendy's grandparents live 7. do not learn 8. make 9. Does your English teacher wear 10. does not clean

- I.** 1. am 2. is 3. is 4. are 5. is 6. are 7. is 8. is 9. are 10. are
- II.** 1. is writing 2. is playing 3. are standing 4. is shining 5. is smiling 6. are building 7. is driving 8. are waiting 9. is stealing 10. are repairing 11. is buying 12. are singing 13. is going 14. is sunbathing 15. is crying
- III.** 1. is helping 2. is raining 3. are eating 4. is washing 5. is learning 6. are writing 7. is listening 8. is playing 9. are waiting 10. is getting
- IV.** 1. Is John watching TV? 2. Are your parents waiting for you? 3. Is this girl crying? 4. Are Tom and Joe working? 5. Are you reading a book? 6. Is Mr Bean typing? 7. Is the sun shining? 8. Are the children going to school? 9. Is Eva playing the piano? 10. Is the cat sleeping?
- V.** 1. Is Peter talking to his brother? 2. Are we waiting for our teacher? 3. Are you drawing a picture? 4. Are the boys playing football? 5. Is it getting hot? 6. Am I taking photos? 7. Is Simon running? 8. Are your neighbours resting? 9. Is the dog swimming? 10. Are Tom and Eva dancing?
- VI.** 1. is John doing 2. is Mary going 3. is Mr Gordon drinking 4. is crying 5. are you writing 6. is Jim sleeping 7. are the girls watching 8. is laughing 9. is your mother cooking 10. is Mr Ross driving
- VII.** 1. What is Adam eating? 2. Where are the patients sitting? 3. What is your mother cutting? 4. Who is smoking? 5. What are the pupils reading? 6. What is Mr Dowel repairing? 7. Where are Sue and Rob waiting? 8. Who is washing? 9. What are they sending? 10. Where is Mr Jules walking?
- VIII.** 1. he is not studying 2. they are not worrying 3. I am not enjoying the party 4. it is not blowing heavily 5. he is not talking to Eva 6. they are not painting it 7. she is not dancing with Mark 8. we are not waiting for Diane 9. they are not playing cards 10. he is not running
- IX.** 1. am not talking to 2. is not drinking 3. are not playing 4. is not eating 5. are not cleaning 6. is not shining 7. is not peeling 8. are not playing 9. is not sending 10. is not chasing
- X.** 1. I am not sleeping now 2. he is repairing the car 3. he is not talking to me 4. they are working now 5. he is not roller-skating now 6. it is snowing outside 7. I am not writing letters at the moment 8. she is cooking now 9. they are not dancing now 10. it is shining
- XI.** 1. he isn't 2. they are 3. it is 4. it isn't 5. they are 6. I'm not 7. he is 8. they aren't 9. she isn't 10. we are
- XII.** 1. are 2. Is 3. Are, am 4. playing 5. is 6. Is, not 7. is 8. Is, is 9. are 10. Is, isn't

3

PRESENT SIMPLE - PRESENT CONTINUOUS

- I. 1. are kissing 2. spend 3. likes 4. want 5. do you do 6. helps 7. visit 8. never comes 9. invite 10. am washing 11. is playing 12. gets up 13. ask 14. do you come 15. don't understand 16. are travelling 17. is she walking 18. know 19. never remembers 20. is listening
- II. 1. Alex often comes late. 2. OK 3. OK 4. OK 5. OK. 6. Robert is wearing ... 7. OK 8. ... leaves fall ... 9. Mike usually comes back ... 10. They are standing ... 11. OK 12. Do you go on holiday ... 13. OK 14. OK 15. Jack is using ...
- III. 1. a) wears b) is wearing 2. a) is saying b) says 3. is sleeping b) sleeps 4. a) makes b) am making 5. a) is resting b) rests 6. a) behaves b) is not behaving 7. a) buys b) is buying 8. a) goes b) is going 9. a) have b) is having 10. a) are not working b) works
- IV. 1. is Nick doing, is sitting, (is) watching 2. does your father do, works 3. Are you going, am not going 4. is not cooking, is she doing 5. Does it sometimes snow, think 6. is making, is cutting 7. is knocking, do not know 8. is having, Is he going 9. does Brian usually call, always calls 10. Do Mr and Mrs Schwartz live, do not come
- V. 1. always helps 2. is standing 3. Do you sometimes play 4. does not know 5. does Betty think 6. is writing 7. seldom ask 8. makes 9. Are your friends waiting 10. sits 11. do not understand 12. does Adam do 13. is riding 14. do not write 15. goes 16. is not raining 17. arrives 18. do not usually sit 19. Are your parents watching 20. does not want
- VI. 1. We often work together. 2. Is Eva dancing with Peter now? 3. I do not go to the cinema on Mondays. 4. Our father usually comes back at six o'clock. 5. Where does Mrs Lewis work? 6. Are you going to the club, too? 7. Lucy is talking to her mother now. 8. Brian never eats supper. 9. Do they often visit you? 10. Who is sleeping in the room now? 11. I usually do my homework after lessons. 12. Mrs Witt often goes / drives to London. 13. Are you waiting for anyone? 14. Robert seldom plays basketball. 15. The Browns are drinking / having coffee. 16. Does she get up at eight everyday? 17. We are going shopping right now. 18. Why is this boy crying? 19. My friends often invite me. 20. What is he reading?

4

PAST SIMPLE - czasowniki regularne

- I. 1. arrived 2. wanted 3. visited 4. finished 5. painted 6. danced 7. watched 8. played 9. stayed 10. rained 11. started 12. showed 13. died 14. cried 15. cleaned 16. liked 17. talked 18. closed 19. washed 20. Lived
- II. 1. a) listened b) snowed 2. a) asked b) stayed 3. a) used b) opened 4. a) travelled b) showed 5. a) loved b) smiled 6. a) painted b) watched 7. a) helped b) worried 8. a) invited b) walked 9. a) studied b) arrived 10. a) survived b) rested

- III. 1. Did Tom watch video last night? 2. Did you visit Angela yesterday? 3. Did Mrs Grant live in New York? 4. Did the Browns relax last holiday? 5. Did Eva wash her clothes last week? 6. Did it rain last Friday? 7. Did your train arrive late? 8. Did the boys play games yesterday? 9. Did Mr Lee repair his car last month? 10. Did Sony use the computer?
- IV. 1. Did Brian work all summer? 2. Did we travel to Italy by bus? 3. Did the man ask me a few questions? 4. Did it snow in December? 5. Did Alan wait for three hours? 6. Did the dog jump very high? 7. Did they laugh at the picture? 8. Did our father repair the clock? 9. Did the supermarket open at six? 10. Did Lisa look wonderful last night?
- V. 1. did you watch 2. did Ronald stay 3. did they arrive 4. did the children play 5. did Joe and Sue dance 6. did she look in the dress 7. did you visit Portugal 8. did Ms Green study 9. did you talk 10. did Michael wash 11. did it rain 12. did Mr Sutton work 13. did you travel 14. did Alice and Monica cook 15. did the plane land
- VI. 1. he did not ask me for help 2. she did not visit her neighbours 3. I did not clean the floor 4. it did not arrive early 5. she did not work in an office 6. it did not snow in May 7. he did not wait long 8. she did not talk to me yesterday 9. they did not play noisily 10. I did not watch the football game
- VII. 1. We visited Spain but we did not visit France. 2. The children played games but they did not play football. 3. Mr Johnson repaired the watch but he did not repair the iron. 4. Becky painted flowers but she did not paint animals. 5. My grandfather liked tea but he did not like coffee. 6. You travelled by plane but you did not travel by ship. 7. The people worked on Monday but they did not work on Sunday. 8. Our sister studied art but she did not study music. 9. I helped Thomas but I did not help Peter. 10. Mrs Robson lived in the USA but she did not live in Australia.

5

PAST SIMPLE - czasowniki nieregularne

- I. 1. came 2. met 3. gave 4. bought 5. went 6. did 7. broke 8. drove 9. made 10. told 11. was 12. read 13. took 14. lent 15. ran, were 16. spoke 17. wrote 18. lost 19. saw 20. spent
- II. 1. a) began b) found 2. a) built b) ate 3. a) forgot b) taught 4. a) had b) said 5. a) wore b) cut 6. a) rode b) sent 7. a) rang b) knew 8. a) slept b) drank 9. a) swam b) heard 10. a) sold b) flew
- III. was, went, dreamt, began, chose, got, broke, took, spent, became
- IV. 1. Did you see James yesterday? 2. Did Adam read a book last night? 3. Did they buy a house in 1982? 4. Did Lisa do homework on Monday? 5. Did we lose our way last time? 6. Did Mr Willis keep bees? 7. Did Tom and Mary meet in June? 8. Did it rain a lot last month? 9. Did I make mistakes? 10. Did Harry begin studying last year?
- V. 1. Did you see that film, too? 2. Did they come late, too? 3. Did Mr Jones buy a car, too? 4. Did Rita forget her keys, too? 5. Did you understand everything, too? 6. Did Alan cut his finger, too? 7. Did your sister wake up at seven, too? 8. Did that woman tell lies, too? 9. Did you eat fish and chips, too? 10. Did her friends know the address, too?

- VI.** 1. did Monica leave her umbrella 2. did Mr and Mrs Thompson get married 3. did the children find 4. did you pay for these gloves 5. did Harry and Juliet meet 6. did Cindy wear at the party 7. did Ms Collon write the book 8. did Mr Palmer teach 9. did you put my exercise book 10. did they run away
- VII.** 1. she did not forget about ... 2. we did not write ... 3. the dog did not bite ... 4. they did not make much ... 5. he did not tell ... 6. he did not take many ... 7. she did not sleep till ... 8. our team did not lose ... 9. it did not snow ... 10. they did not ring me ...
- VIII.** 1. Mary didn't make a mistake but Lucy did. 2. You didn't buy flowers but we did. 3. Brian didn't hurt his leg but Steven did. 4. I didn't understand he but my brother did. 5. They didn't catch fish but I did. 6. We didn't know the number but Harry did. 7. Mrs Lee didn't sing songs but her husband did. 8. Tom didn't swim in the river but Frank did. 9. You didn't get up late but your friends did. 10. They didn't build a house but we did.
- IX.** odpowiedzi własne

6

PRESENT SIMPLE - PRESENT CONTINUOUS - PAST SIMPLE

- I.** 1. go 2. is riding 3. is reading 4. moved 5. do you do 6. built 7. are picking 8. did he live 9. don't go 10. stayed 11. sank 12. am working 13. visits 14. are repairing 15. Did you meet
- II.** 1. Sony is learning at the moment. 2. Brian is watching TV ... 3. Where do you live? 4. Ronald went to university ... 5. Does your mother usually cook lunch? 6. Did Mr Lee buy ... 7. OK 8. Do you like helping 9. We often meet ... 10. Did Betty talk to you yesterday? 11. Why were the people ... ? 12. Jane and Eva don't study ... 13. Dave is waiting for ... 14. I sent a postcard ... 15. OK.
- III.** 1. did you watch, watched 2. Does Sally often go, drives 3. are the children doing, are still playing 4. did Frank buy, bought 5. Are you using, am looking 6. did your neighbours go, spent 7. Does Robert sometimes invite, invited 8. does the ticket cost, does not cost 9. are still waiting, arrived 10. are you crying, am not crying, is just cutting
- IV.** go, like, want, meet, usually plan, says, dreams, travelled, went, made, bit, died, left, love, admire, told, heard, knows
- V.** got, is preparing, is sleeping, is brushing, is putting works, stays, cleans, does, is buying invited, brought, danced, sang, gave
- VI.** 1. did your brother start 2. am not going 3. wears 4. Did the Browns travel 5. do not build 6. Is he talking 7. did not know 8. never smokes, hates 9. Did you and Pam take 10. put 11. does not usually speak 12. is not wearing 13. did your parents get 14. see, looks 15. is returning 16. Did you ask 17. are moving 18. broke 19. do these workers earn 20. does not usually come
- VII.** 1. We went to the cinema yesterday. 2. Does he often come late from work? 3. The children are playing in the garden. 4. Eva does not usually eat supper. 5. When did Tom talk to Mr Lee? 6. Brian is not watching TV now. 7. Do you sometimes go to the theatre? 8. My father returned from London yesterday.

9. Is Mr Grey writing a letter now? 10. I did not know about your problems. 11. Mrs Simms drinks coffee every morning. 12. I found these keys a few days ago. 13. The Jacksons do not visit us. 14. Is Monica taking photographs? 15. We did not forget about his birthday.

7

PAST CONTINUOUS

- I. 1. was 2. were 3. was 4. was 5. was 6. were 7. were 8. were 9. was 10. Were
- II. 1. I was sleeping 2. Tom was riding 3. You were talking to Sue 4. Mr Fines was cutting grass 5. Monica was reading 6. The children were playing 7. Sally and Jeff were walking 8. Pam was cooking dinner 9. It was snowing 10. we were watching the news
- III. 1. was doing 2. was repairing 3. were kissing 4. was shining 5. were playing 6. were marching 7. was helping 8. was using 9. were sleeping 10. was washing
- IV. 1. a) were dancing b) was making 2. a) were running b) were eating 3. a) was talking b) were playing 4. a) was reading b) was blowing 5. a) were relaxing b) was waiting 6. a) were asking b) was boiling 7. a) were smoking b) was repairing 8. a) were cleaning b) was crying 9. a) was feeling b) was ringing 10. a) was preparing b) were taking
- V. 1. Were you listening to music 2. Was Robert playing games 3. Were the people waiting 4. Was it snowing 5. Was the child crying 6. Was Mr Hicks telling jokes 7. Was Linda writing a letter 8. Were your friends riding 9. Was the teacher shouting 10. Were the soldiers running
- VI. 1. was James writing 2. was Susan walking 3. was the baby crying 4. were you writing 5. was Jennifer cooking 6. were you waiting 7. were you driving 8. was talking on the phone 9. was Michael looking for 10. were the students preparing
- VII. 1. We were not singing songs 2. I was not reading a book 3. Ms Lee was not jogging 4. You were not behaving 5. Cathy was not waiting for us 6. The phone was not ringing 7. It was not raining 8. The children were not disturbing 9. Sam was not working 10. Mr Duly was not watering flowers
- VIII. 1. she was not dancing alone 2. I was not learning all day 3. it was not snowing last Saturday 4. he was not working at seven 5. they were not looking for you 6. they were not playing cards 7. he was not helping his neighbours 8. I was not waiting for two hours 9. she was not watching TV at noon 10. it was not barking all day
- IX. 1. he was 2. they weren't 3. he wasn't 4. they were 5. they were 6. it wasn't 7. I wasn't 8. he was 9. It wasn't 10. they were
- X. 1. was not sitting 2. were Tom and Jules doing 3. was washing 4. was not playing 5. were you running 6. Were the Nelsons decorating 7. was screaming 8. was / were driving 9. were having 10. was sleeping

8

PAST SIMPLE - PAST CONTINUOUS

- I. 1. bought 2. were still sleeping 3. was making 4. was feeling 5. landed 6. was studying 7. worked
8. was reading 9. was washing 10. met 11. drove 12. did not know 13. was listening 14. Did the Parsons
move 15. were crossing 16. was not going 17. picked 18. were collecting 19. did the tell 20. was not
raining
- II. 1. made 2. phoned, was writing 3. told 4. paid, went 5. were picking 6. took 7. were practising 8. was
buying 9. was crying, was giving 10. wasn't using 11. opened, saw 12. was blowing, happened
13. started 14. smiled 15. was recording
- III. 1. was Lisa reading, came, was reading 2. did Sally buy, brought 3. Were you sleeping, rang, was not
sleeping, was reading 4. did not come, was looking 5. did you and Janet meet, met, was walking 6. Did
it rain, rained 7. were the people doing, were removing 8. Was Alice waiting, were dressing, invited
9. Did Mr Jenkins pay, did not cost 10. Was David holding, saw, was not looking
- IV. met, was, went, was strolling, noticed, was, happened, landed, came, invited, asked, was telling,
were doing, finished, let, did not remember, appeared
- V. 1. When I came into / entered his room, he was playing cards with his friends. 2. Were the Lees working
in their garden at ten a.m. yesterday? 3. I saw her in the park after lessons. She was sitting on a bench and
reading a book. 4. Our neighbours' baby was crying all night. 5. Was Mr Johnson sitting in his office when
the phone rang?

9

PRESENT PERFECT

- I. 1. have 2. has 3. have 4. have 5. has 6. has 7. have 8. has 9. have 10. Has
- II. 1. We have eaten our breakfast. 2. You have done your homework 3. I have written a letter to Peter.
4. Dave and Sue have gone for a walk. 5. My father has fallen asleep. 6. Eva has recorded a song. 7. The
boys have broken a window. 8. He has brought her flowers. 9. You have organised a party. 10. I have told
you the truth.
- III. 1. has been 2. have bought 3. have just seen 4. have gone 5. have passed 6. have fallen 7. has cut
8. has repaired 9. have invited 10. has failed 11. has helped 12. has taken 13. has taught 14. have
always liked 15. has worked
- IV. 1. Has Gina learn a lot? 2. Have we prepared dinner? 3. Have Mike and Jerry quarrelled? 4. Have you put
on weight? 5. Has Fiona found a new job? 6. Have the Browns moved to Leeds? 7. Has Josh won a
million? 8. Have they told us everything? 9. Has the weather changed? 10. Have I paid a fine?
- V. 1. Have you live d in Paris 2. Has Mrs Dean lost her keys 3. Have they known each other 4. Have we
stayed in the hotel 5. Has Alice written ten letters 6. Have the police fined you 7. Have they been together
8. Have I made a mistake 9. Have you turned the TV off 10. Has Harry had his dog

- VI.** 1. have your children gone 2. have you ordered for your wife 3. has Mr Downey paid for the tickets 4. have Jake and Monica known each other 5. have you worked for the company 6. have your neighbours moved 7. has Adam stayed abroad now 8. has Elisabeth bought for her mother 9. have you had a new computer 10. have your parents been married
- VII.** 1. We haven't watched the film 2. Mr Fowles has not repaired the lamp 3. You have not sent the postcards 4. I have not spoken to my boss 5. James has not asked Rita out 6. They have not ordered their meals 7. Wendy has not finished school 8. It has not stopped raining 9. You have not told me everything 10. The boys have not apologised
- VIII.** 1. has not eaten lunch 2. has not gone out 3. have not washed them 4. have not spent it 5. have not read it
- IX.** własne odpowiedzi
- X.** 1. he hasn't 2. it has 3. he hasn't 4. I have 5. she has 6. they have 7. they haven't 8. he has 9. I haven't 10. it hasn't
- XI.** 1. Has Frank ever eaten 2. have not thanked 3. Has Tom introduced 4. have had 5. have you known 6. have just met 7. Have you and David ever lived 8. Michael has not returned 9. has been 10. Has Mr Brooks apologised 11. have occupied 12. has not washed 13. has grown 14. Have your friends told 15. has had 16. has Robert put 17. has seen 18. has not arrived 19. Has Tom borrowed 20. have always wanted

10

PRESENT SIMPLE - PRESENT PERFECT

- I.** 1. likes 2. have had 3. has been 4. go 5. have changed 6. has Adam stayed 7. Do you listen 8. haven't ever seen 9. has gone 10. Have you sent 11. has lost 12. have they lived 13. has eaten 14. have just painted 15. Have you read
- II.** 1. a) makes b) have just made 2. a) Have you played b) plays 3. a) know b) has known 4. a) meet b) have met 5. a) have come b) comes 6. a) has had b) Has Eva / Does Eva have 7. a) do not spend b) has spent 8. a) takes b) Have you taken 9. a) have sold b) do they sell 10. a) drives b) have driven
- III.** 1. have you lived 2. does Nick play 3. have they written 4. has Lisa worked 5. does Mr Grant earn 6. have you watched 7. does Ms Holly go 8. has the weather been 9. have they done 10. do you buy
- IV.** 1. do not usually eat, hate, have not eaten 2. has gone, Does he always go 3. have not seen, spends 4. Has your boss told you, seldom tells 5. has changed, often changes 6. have not seen, Do you remember 7. looks, has he found 8. have had, do not want 9. has Betty travelled, prefers 10. Do you remember, have never met
- V.** have known, have worked, see, love, go, take, have already been, have seen, have climbed, have not climbed, have always wanted, have not collected
- VI.** 1. Does Mary love 2. have not met 3. has Mr Grey been 4. do not usually tell 5. do your children like 6. Has Jenny ever been 7. have not heard 8. teaches 9. Has Alan shown / showed 10. often goes

11. Has your wife ever cooked 12. has the secretary answered 13. does your neighbour keep 14. have not had 15. sets 16. Has your train arrived 17. have not worked 18. never asks 19. have not introduced 20. Have these young people ever hired

- VII.** 1. Paul and I have known each other for ten years. 2. Does Mr Brown write books for children? 3. I have just repaired your phone. 4. How long have you lived in this city? 5. Janet never asks me for help. 6. Have you ever been to Paris? 7. I have not done my homework (as) yet. 8. Our parents usually get up at six. 9. Have you met Betty today? 10. Since when has Robert worked in your shop?

11

PRESENT PERFECT - PAST SIMPLE

- I.** 1. won 2. Have you known 3. haven't seen 4. did he move out 5. had 6. borrowed 7. has worked 8. has been 9. did you eat 10. has Tom stayed 11. haven't finished 12. wore 13. Has Cindy returned 14. have decided 15. Have you ever studied
- II.** 1. OK 2. I have just cut ... 3. Since when has Mr Grant kept ... 4. OK 5. We haven't gone to 6. Have your friends ever forgotten ... 7. You didn't start working ... 8. Mr Newt has phoned ... 9. Did Napoleon die ... 10. OK 11. Have you sent ... 12. OK 13. She has gone to ... 14. We didn't have much time ... 15. When did they invite you ...
- III.** 1. a) have made b) made 2. a) repaired b) have not repaired 3. a) did Mr Thomas buy b) has bought 4. a) Have your children got up b) did you get up 5. a) has George failed b) failed 6. a) Have you ever swum b) swam 7. a) has not answered b) answered 8. a) taught b) has Ms Lee taught 9. a) have booked b) booked 10. a) Did you turn off b) has turned off
- IV.** 1. have been, met 2. have had, found 3. have got, started 4. retired, has read 5. has not talked, quarrelled 6. have drunk, came 7. began, have made 8. has John had, went 9. saw, has not stopped 10. has made, bought
- V.** 1. did your friends give 2. has never flown 3. have sold 4. has not improved 5. Did you think 6. got 7. have not slept, started 8. Have you planted 9. did not play 10. has Tom driven 11. phoned 12. have not paid 13. bit 14. did not wear 15. Have the Greens ever rented 16. has been 17. did not behave 18. have never used 19. have you washed 20. has been

12

PRESENT SIMPLE - PRESENT PERFECT - PAST SIMPLE

- I.** 1. has been 2. cooks 3. were 4. did he last tell 5. have never climbed 6. has repaired 7. have they hired 8. doesn't usually chase 9. have they gone 10. haven't bought 11. didn't behave 12. Do you normally take 13. have loved 14. didn't take 15. haven't seen 16. have been 17. visited 18. have you driven 19. left 20. have ever had, doesn't pick

- II. 1. a) has watched b) Do you usually watch c) did not watch 2. a) has spoken b) speaks c) did you last speak 3. a) has just arrived b) arrived c) does the plane from London arrive 4. a) know b) knew c) have they known 5. a) has learned / learnt b) learned / learnt c) do not learn 6. a) does b) has done c) Did you do 7. a) read b) Has Brian read c) do you usually read 8. a) changed b) change c) have not changed 9. a) have forgotten b) forgot c) forget 10. a) do you pay b) Have they paid c) did not pay
- III. Have you ever done, have known, does / has done, have been, moved, has shared, became, asks, made, decided, bought, taught, started, have made, know, appeared, constructed, have not told, keeps, teaches / has taught, wants, know, think, never lets
- IV. 1. have you seen, saw 2. do you like, love, have not ridden 3. sell, have never bought 4. phoned, have not met 5. do you do, have designed 6. Have you ever met, did you get 7. painted, have not painted 8. have you known, met 9. hates, Has he ever done 10. did your son finish, has not graduated
- V. 1. Mrs Fritz has worked in our office for six years. 2. Mike and Ben have not talked to each other (ever) since they quarrelled. 3. Has Wendy ever worked abroad? 4. (Ever) since he went away, his parents have been very worried / have worried a lot. 5. We have not finished writing the exam yet. 6. We have met every Saturday for two months. 7. Have the Greys had problems (ever) since they moved to Leeds? 8. How many times has James changed a job this year? 9. My parents have not gone to the cinema for years / ages / a long time. 10. Since he went to a new school, Mark has learned / learnt much better.

13

PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS

- I. 1. Tom has been riding a bike 2. I have been reading a book 3. You have been sunbathing 4. Eva has been cooking 5. We have been resting 6. They have been playing games 7. The children have been sleeping 8. Mr Vince has been cutting grass 9. The boy has been learning 10. I have been cleaning my room
- II. 1. have been making 2. have been waiting 3. has been studying 4. have been playing 5. has been ringing 6. has been learning 7. have been talking 8. have been listening 9. have been waiting 10. has been raining
- III. 1. I have been learning since one. 2. You have been working for six hours. 3. She has been cooking since twelve. 4. They have been playing for one hour. 5. Nick has been jogging since seven. 6. Rosy has been studying since last year. 7. We have been driving for ten hours. 8. Jim has been training since lunch time. 9. They have been sailing for two hours. 10. The baby has been sleeping since noon.
- IV. 1. have been picking 2. have been drawing 3. have been making 4. have been taking 5. have been waiting 6. has been snowing 7. has been riding 8. have been preparing 9. have been watching 10. has been lying
- V. 1. Has your husband been sleeping since nine p.m.? 2. Has Eva been shopping for three hours? 3. Have the boys been playing outdoors since morning? 4. Has it been raining hard since noon? 5. Has the dog been barking for one hour? 6. Have you been waiting since eleven o'clock? 7. Have they been repairing the roof for six days? 8. Has Peter been staying in a hotel since last week? 9. Has Lisa been talking to her boss since he phoned? 10. Have we been looking for a flat for three months?

- VI.** 1. have the Browns been living since their son was born 2. have you been reading 3. has Susan been standing in the queue 4. have the people been waiting for their bus 5. have the men been repairing 6. have Sue and Wesley been walking 7. has it been raining 8. has Ms Ruth been reading to you 9. have the panda bears been dying fast 10. have you been listening to
- VII.** 1. You have not been learning since I came. 2. They have not been waiting for four hours. 3. Alice has not been shopping since morning. 4. I have not been studying since 1999. 5. The phone has not been ringing for ten minutes. 6. We have not been going out since last week. 7. Mr Grady has not been living here all his life. 8. You have not been writing an exam since eight a.m. 9. Ryan has not been sleeping since ten p.m. 10. It has not been snowing since yesterday.
- VIII.** 1. hasn't been washing 2. haven't been learning 3. haven't been reading 4. haven't been visiting 5. hasn't been watching 6. hasn't been teaching 7. haven't been travelling 8. hasn't been singing 9. haven't been painting 10. hasn't been repairing
- IX.** 1. he has 2. I haven't 3. he hasn't 4. it has 5. they haven't 6. I have 7. she has 8. he hasn't 9. we have 10. she hasn't
- X.** 1. Has Alice been living 2. has been working 3. have been swimming 4. has Brian been collecting 5. have not been waiting 6. have been sitting 7. has been burning 8. Has Ms Miller been teaching 9. has been relaxing 10. have the children been doing 11. has been repairing 12. Has Kate been preparing 13. have these printers been working 14. have been thinking 15. have been learning 16. has not been working 17. have been going out 18. Have you been running 19. has been practising 20. has the boss been writing

14

PRESENT SIMPLE - PRESENT CONTINUOUS - PRESENT PERFECT - PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS

- I.** 1. Do you want to be ... 2. John is playing ... 3. I do not usually get up ... 4. Have you seen ... 5. What has Eva been doing ... 6. Our dog does not eat ... 7. Mary has not gone out yet. 8. Where does your father work? 9. Have you been watching ... 10. Mr Lee has not had free time ... 11. The baby has been crying. 12. ... for eight years 13. Do you like ... 14. We are not playing ... 15. I have written ... 16. Have Jessica and Eddie been married ... 17. What is Tom doing ... 18. I have just hurt ... 19. Do you usually cook ... 20. I have been working ...
- II.** 1. a) has written b) has been writing c) is writing 2. a) is taking b) takes c) has been taking 3. a) haven't spoken b) aren't speaking c) don't speak 4. a) aren't making b) don't make c) haven't made 5. a) has travelled b) is travelling c) has been travelling 6. a) do you use b) have you used c) Are you using 7. a) am enjoying b) enjoy c) have enjoyed 8. a) does she collect b) has she been collecting c) has she collected 9. a) have been resting b) rest c) are resting 10. a) Have you met b) are you meeting c) Do you meet
- III.** 1. do you usually do, have loved 2. Does your son like, does, have been 3. are they doing, are helping, have been coming / have come 4. have never worn, I have been wearing / have worn

- III. 5. does Mr Garnier earn, has not had 6. Have you spoken, has been writing 7. is not enjoying, has been suffering 8. Has the porter brought, is still carrying 9. has the patient been waiting, do not know, have not talked 10. are you laughing, has just told
- IV. 1. c 2. a 3. b 4. d 5. c 6. b 7. a 8. a 9. c 10. b
- V. 1. have never invited 2. Does Janet have 3. am still writing 4. Have you been waiting 5. always shines 6. has Tom Clancy written 7. Has Rita ever asked 8. have been staying 9. does your grandfather do 10. Has anybody seen 11. has been lying 12. is snowing 13. has Alice been studying / has Alice studied 14. has examined 15. has always wanted 16. let 17. has been missing 18. Has Nick returned 19. seldom forgets 20. is not raining 21. have not seen 22. relaxes 23. has been talking 24. has been 25. Do all kinds of turtles lay 26. is repairing 27. have not been 28. have died 29. has Juliet been studying / has Juliet studied 30. do not usually buy

15

PAST PERFECT

- I. 1. I had opened the windows. 2. Sam had cleaned the floor. 3. You had made a mess. 4. Diane had met Mark. 5. They had ordered meals. 6. We had planted flowers. 7. Tom had failed his exams. 8. The light had gone out. 9. Ms Lee had fallen ill. 10. He had taken photos. 11. I had forgotten everything. 12. Jim had woken up. 13. The boys had quarrelled. 14. Paul had returned. 15. We had used the tools.
- II. 1. had cleaned 2. had broken 3. had fallen 4. had drunk 5. had taken off 6. had read 7. had changed 8. had sunk 9. had gone 10. had typed
- III. 1. had stolen 2. had brushed 3. had hired 4. had saved 5. had sold 6. had changed 7. had smoked 8. had signed 9. had gone out 10. had read
- IV. 1. Had you finished 2. Had Dave left 3. Had the baby fallen asleep 4. Had the party ended 5. Had the Greys moved out 6. Had Julia finished studies 7. Had we renovated 8. Had the hut burnt down 9. Had it stopped raining 10. Had Mrs Thomas retired
- V. 1. had Jeff waited before he gave up 2. reports had Ms Harris typed by the lunch break 3. had they lived before they bought a flat in Humpton 4. articles had Brian read before he fell asleep? 5. had grown in the orchard before the Second World War 6. had Tina known Peter before she married him 7. laptop had you used before you bought your own one 8. operations had the patient had before he left the hospital. 9. had Alan worked before he started working for us 10. photos had you taken before your camera broke down
- VI. 1. I had not finished doing my ... 2. he had not made a last will before ... 3. they had not waited form three hours before ... 4. she had not interviewed the men well before ... 5. they had not protested for two months before ...
- VII. 1. had not had 2. Had David asked 3. had already begun 4. had you lived 5. had practised 6. had escaped 7. Had anybody warned 8. had shaken 9. had smoked 10. Had you taken 11. had woken up 12. had exchanged 13. had died 14. had aunt Mary drunk 15. had not expected 16. had behaved 17. had spent 18. had suffered 19. had bought 20. had you kept

16

PAST SIMPLE - PAST PERFECT

- I. 1. had eaten 2. hadn't eaten 3. found 4. had he lived 5. had bought 6. had never been 7. did you do
8. had discovered 9. Did Frank have 10. had rained 11. had made 12. had been 13. needed 14. did Mike
phone 15. hadn't met
- II. 1. a) had opened b) Did Mr Hue open 2. a) did not take b) had taken 3. a) had finished b) finished
4. a) wore b) had worn 5. a) had done b) did he do 6. a) had written b) wrote 7. a) had changed b) did
your son change 8. a) talked b) had talked 9. a) Did all students return b) returned 10. a) had seen b) did
not see
- III. 1. had he painted 2. went 3. had stolen 4. arrived 5. Did you lose 6. had warned 7. had they been 8. had
fired 9. did Mrs Curtis learn 10. Had anybody ever got lost 11. had you received 12. had not met
13. emigrated 14. did not stop 15. had caught
- IV. 1. had Jim and Eva known, decided 2. left, had answered 3. had seen, decided 4. had never played, tried
5. went, had locked 6. looked, had spent 7. Had anybody pulled, arrived 8. had worked, became
9. continued, had taken 10. had not had, began 11. punished, had broken 12. had bought, returned
13. finished, had won 14. did not worry, had copied 15. landed, had prepared
- V. was, became, had spent, studied, (had) finished, went, worked, did not approve, began, had got,
travelled, had ever been, crossed, discovered, had seen, discovered, drew, took, returned, prepared,
had written, went, reached, had seen, had become, supported, disappeared, worried, organised, had
spent, found, greeted, explored, died, buried, had found, rested

17

PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS

- I. 1. We had been listening to music 2. I had been doing washing 3. You had been writing letters 4. Tom
had been reading a book 5. Sue had been waiting for a bus 6. They had been dancing 7. It had been
snowing 8. The Browns had been resting 9. I had been sunbathing 10. We had been watching TV
11. The children had been playing 12. The clock had been ringing 13. You had been sleeping 14. Mrs Lee
had been jogging 15. Their dog had been barking
- II. 1. had been learning 2. had been waiting 3. had been working 4. had been walking 5. had been swimming
6. had been building 7. had been standing 8. had been shining 9. had been making 10. had been
studying 11. had been practising 12. had been working 13. had been playing 14. had been raining
15. had been looking
- III. 1. had been painting 2. had been smoking 3. had been helping 4. had been drinking 5. had been standing
6. had been missing 7. had been using 8. had been climbing 9. had been looking 10. had been fighting
- IV. 1. Had you been waiting long? 2. Had Adam been studying law? 3. Had she been reading a book? 4. Had
they been taking photos? 5. Had Lucy been writing letters? 6. Had we been sailing? 7. Had I been making
noise? 8. Had Mr Jean been travelling? 9. Had it been snowing? 10. Had Brian been relaxing?

- V.** 1. Had Jim been looking for 2. Had the Normans been living 3. Had Monica been jogging 4. Had it been raining 5. Had the children been sleeping 6. Had Eva and Tom been going out 7. Had Mr Palmer been cleaning 8. Had she been walking 9. Had they been waiting 10. Had the pipe been leaking
- VI.** 1. had he been studying before he began ... 2. had Susan been watching television before ... 3. had Greg been working before he found ... 4. had they been flying before they landed ... 5. had he been doing before he became ... 6. had he been staying in prison before he was ... 7. had you been thinking over their proposal before you made up ... 8. had Stella been living before she moved ... 9. had Mr Rowan been teaching history before he retired 10. had she been learning to drive before she got ...
- VII.** 1. I hadn't been waiting for an hour. 2. Tom hadn't been sleeping 3. they hadn't been quarrelling. 4. it hadn't been snowing all night. 5. she hadn't been listening to music. 6. I hadn't been painting a picture. 7. he hadn't been repairing his car. 8. she hadn't been cooking lunch. 9. we hadn't been walking for six hours. 10. they hadn't been having a party
- VIII.** 1. had Stanley been expecting 2. had been sunbathing 3. Had Mark been sleeping 4. had been serving 5. had been snowing 6. had not been driving 7. had been doing 8. had been repairing 9. Had you been thinking 10. had been going on

18

PAST SIMPLE - PAST CONTINUOUS PAST PERFECT - PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS

- I.** 1. c 2. a 3. c 4. c 5. a 6. a 7. b 8. d 9. c 10. d 11. c 12. a 13. b 14. b 15. a
- II.** 1. a) was playing b) had played c) played d) had been playing 2. a) had written b) was Tina writing c) had been writing d) wrote 3. a) had used b) had been using c) used d) had used 4. a) were travelling b) had travelled c) travelled d) had been travelling 5. a) had learnt / learnt b) learned / learnt c) was learning d) had been learning
- III.** 1. Tony was going home when ... 2. You didn't give me ... 3. ... the bell had rung ... 4. We had been waiting ... 5. What was James doing ... 6. ... he had eaten ... 7. They were making noise ... 8. How long had he been smoking before ... 9. He had been swimming. 10. I wasn't sleeping ... 11. ... the driver changed the flat tyre ... 12. Someone had stolen ... 13. My boyfriend bought it ... 14. The family had been waiting ... 15. ... while I was walking
- IV.** 1. had Adam been studying / had Adam studied, became, began, had spent 2. did not see, stayed, had fallen 3. had been, met, had been missing 4. Were you writing, came, had written 5. did the fire break out, broke out, was burning / had been burning 6. had you been doing, had been jogging 7. had he flown, thought 8. had been driving, Had you checked 9. saw, (had) happened / was happening, were having, broke, stole 10. Had Mr Fiennes ever won, had not had
- V.** were sitting, heard, went, was happening / had happened, realised, were, had never seen, went on, (had) ended, were walking, heard, became, was burning, thought, read, had set
had been walking, reached, were, had moved, understood, greeted, had not seen, invited, were having, smiled / were smiling, told / were telling, were leaving, waved / were waving, gave

- I.** 1. Mark will return 2. we will meet 3. you will buy a ticket 4. I will move out 5. Eva will start working 6. It will rain 7. they will lock the door 8. Mr Lee will hire a flat 9. You will start studying 10. she will go shopping
- II.** 1. will buy 2. will help 3. will get 4. will find 5. will visit 6. will travel 7. will watch 8. will invite 9. will stop 10. will take
- III.** 1. will open 2. will take 3. will go 4. will stop 5. will give 6. will bite 7. will see 8. will earn 9. will invite 10. will look
- IV.** 1. Will you help 2. Will Tom go fishing 3. Will Mr Brown return 4. Will she cook dinner 5. Will I pay a fine 6. Will they tell the truth 7. Will you take photos 8. Will Cindy visit us 9. Will Ms White leave 10. Will Mike post letters
- V.** 1. Will Michael give 2. Will you pay 3. Will the Connors organise 4. Will Stella work 5. Will the boys apologise 6. Will the dog bite 7. Will it snow 8. Will Jake talk 9. Will the workers get 10. Will you ask
- VI.** 1. Will the children sleep in tents, too? 2. Will Mr Logg retire next year, too? 3. Will you join the club, too? 4. Will Steven travel by plane, too? 5. Will her husband order a meal, too? 6. Will your friends leave at night, too? 7. Will we hire a lawyer, too? 8. Will Diane stay at home, too? 9. Will you build a house, too? 10. Will her sister write a letter, too?
- VII.** 1. will you phone me 2. will the Turners go on holiday 3. will Simon arrive 4. will you make a snowman 5. will Mrs Kennedy get a driving licence 6. will you finish your work 7. will it stop raining 8. will Peter's parents visit him 9. will your boss go on a business trip 10. will the show start
- VIII.** 1. We will not hire a flat but they will. 2. You will not watch TV but she will. 3. I will not have lunch but my brother will. 4. Eva will not come late but Sue will. 5. He will not go jogging but I will. 6. Mike will not make noise but Bob will. 7. They will not be in charge but you will. 8. I will not drive home but you will. 9. She will not stay up late but he will. 10. Debbie will not help us but Ann will.
- IX.** 1. will not help 2. will not arrive 3. will not go 4. will not stop 5. will not lend 6. will not attend 7. will not take 8. will not win 9. will not tell 10. will not pass
- X.** 1. will stay 2. Will Ms Watson give 3. will bite 4. will you call 5. will not harm 6. will not come 7. will the Greens visit 8. will return 9. Will Marie dance 10. will you do 11. will get 12. will forget 13. Will Brian want 14. will be 15. will not stay 16. will enjoy 17. will the Parkers give 18. will not talk 19. Will Sally watch 20. will not give

- I.** 1. will stop 2. are having 3. will win 4. will carry 5. will help 6. is visiting 7. will not pass 8. will have 9. will you know 10. are going 11. will call 12. are you leaving 13. will never forget 14. is giving 15. will not make

- II. 1. a) will bring b) is bringing 2. a) will meet b) are meeting 3. a) are arriving b) will arrive 4. a) is staying b) will not stay 5. a) Will you sell b) am selling 6. a) am borrowing b) will not borrow 7. a) are moving out b) will move out 8. a) will never give up b) am giving up 9. a) is leaving b) Will you leave 10. a) is taking b) will not take
- III. 1. James is ill and he is going to ... / If he feels bad, he will go to ... 2. I've made up my mind; I am taking ... / I don't know yet, maybe I will take ... 3. Mary's just phoned to say that she is not coming ... / She's very generous. I believe she will not come ... 4. Come to see our concert, we are playing ... / If they pay us enough, we will play 5. You can go shopping, I will look after ... / I'm busy tomorrow, I'm looking after ... 6. Next Saturday is not off; we are working ... / If they offer us good salaries, we will work ... 7. When the alarm-clock rings, we will get up. / Our plane takes off at nine, so we are getting up ... 8. I suppose that Tom will come ... / I know that Tom is coming ... 9. If we have enough time, we will visit ... / Our guide says that tomorrow we are visiting ... 10. We've already decided; we are spending ... / We're not sure, perhaps we will spend ...
- IV. 1. will you know, will give me, will tell 2. Is James doing, will not have 3. Will you help, will come 4. is taking, will win 5. are leaving, Will you come 6. is Ricky planning, will go 7. will give, am going 8. Will you remember, will come 9. are not going, are staying, will you do 10. is visiting, will bring
- V. 1. will call 2. is going 3. will let 4. Will Adam understand 5. Will you come 6. will have 7. will always love 8. are buying 9. will tell 10. are you writing 11. will become 12. are taking 13. Will I recognise 14. is not coming 15. is giving 16. Will your mother be 17. will take 18. are spending 19. will they do 20. is getting

21

BE GOING TO

- I. 1. am 2. is 3. are 4. are 5. is 6. is 7. are 8. is 9. are 10. are
- II. 1. Tim is going to have lunch. 2. We are going to play basketball. 3. I am going to open a business. 4. My parents are going to buy a house. 5. Jeff is going to study economics. 6. It is going to rain. 7. Lisa is going to live abroad. 8. You are going to learn German. 9. The girls are going to clean the room. 10. They are going to take a loan.
- III. 1. a) am going to return b) are going to build 2. a) is going to find b) are going to take 3. a) is going to study b) are going to ride 4. a) is going to read b) am going to watch 5. a) is going to set b) are going to visit 6. a) am going to listen to b) is going to post 7. a) is going to cook b) are going to borrow 8. a) is going to paint b) are going to play 9. a) are going to swim b) are going to meet 10. a) are going to sleep b) am going to use
- IV. 1. Is 2. Are 3. Are 4. Is 5. Are 6. Is 7. Is 8. Is 9. Am 10. Is
- V. 1. Is aunt Lucy going to visit us? 2. Are you going to make a snowman? 3. Is Eric going to ride a bicycle? 4. Are the people going to wait long? 5. Is it going to be hot? 6. Is the policeman going to stop us? 7. Is Ms Dowel going to teach French? 8. Am I going to leave early? 9. Are the men going to protest? 10. Is Judy going to dance with Peter.

- VI.** 1. What is Eva going to read? 2. When are you going to leave? 3. Where are they going to stay? 4. What are you going to buy? 5. Where is Mary going to work? 6. How long is he going to stay? 7. What are you going to do tomorrow? 8. When is Mr Lee going to retire? 9. What are the boys going to play? 10. Where is Ann going to study?
- VII.** 1. Is Adam going to become, he is not going to become a pilot. 2. Are you going to bathe, I am not going to bathe in the river. 3. Is Brian's father going to be, he is not going to be angry. 4. Is it going to snow?, it is not going to snow. 5. Are your cousins going to visit, they are not going to visit me next weekend. 6. Is John going to take medicine?, he is not going to take medicine. 7. Is Mrs Bennet going to retire, she is not going to retire soon. 8. Am I going to fail, I am not going to fail the exam 9. Are Diane and Jeff going to get married, they are not going to get married next year. 10. Is the mechanic going to repair, he is not going to repair the engine.
- VIII.** 1. am not going to eat 2. is not going to rain 3. are not going to watch 4. is not going to rest 5. am not going to buy 6. are not going to lend 7. is not going to read 8. is not going to do 9. am not going to sit 10. are not going to listen to
- IX.** 1. I Jane going to visit 2. are not going to give 3. is / are going to lose 4. am going to learn 5. is Brian going to tell 6. Are the Greys going to invite 7. are going to redecorate 8. is not going to be 9. Are John and Muriel going to get 10. is going to give 11. is going to make 12. are you going to return 13. is going to take 14. Are you going to paint 15. is going to tell 16. am going to use 17. is their daughter going to study 18. is not going to change 19. is our boss going to stay 20. is going to rain

22

FUTURE SIMPLE - BE GOING TO

- I.** 1. am going to 2. will 3. will 4. will 5. will 6. is going to 7. will 8. am going to 9. will 10. Will
- II.** 1. a) will pass b) is going to pass 2. a) is going to cook b) will cook 3. a) am going to use b) will use 4. a) will talk b) are going to talk 5. a) will be b) is not going to be 6. a) will buy b) are v going to buy 7. a) are going to have b) will have 8. a) will change b) is going to change 9. a) am going to come b) will come 10. a) will take b) am going to take
- III.** 1. Are you going to study, am going to sell 2. will happen, will pay 3. is going to catch, Will you go 4. am not going to repair, will ask 5. Are you going to drink, am going to invite 6. is going to take, will come 7. are they going, are going to open 8. will not manage, will not ask 9. are going to co-operate, are you going to share 10. will bring
- IV.** 1. a 2. b 3. b 4. b 5. a 6. b 7. a 8. b 9. a 10. a
- V.** 1. am going to hire 2. will come to / attend 3. am going to give these flowers 4. is Susan going to do on 5. am not going to redecorate 6. will be 7. is going to move to 8. is going to make 9. is going to give us 10. will win

23

PRESENT CONTINUOUS - BE GOING TO

- I. 1. a) are meeting b) are going to meet 2. a) is taking b) is going to take 3. a) are they going to do b) are they doing 4. a) am going to bathe b) am bathing 5. a) are sleeping b) are going to sleep 6. a) is going to move b) is moving 7. a) are giving b) are going to give 8. a) is going to get up b) is getting up 9. a) are starting b) are going to start 10. a) am asking b) am going to ask

24

FUTURE CONTINUOUS

- I. 1. I will be eating lunch 2. Dorothy will be working 3. We will be watching TV 4. You will be reading a book 5. Mark will be learning 6. They will be helping us 7. John will be waiting for you 8. Ms Dean will be typing 9. It will be raining 10. He will be giving a lecture
- II. 1. a) will be washing b) will be brushing 2. a) will be staying b) will be moving 3. a) will be listening to b) will be telling 4. a) will be landing b) will be flying 5. a) will be jogging b) will be driving 6. a) will still be sleeping b) will be waking 7. a) will be doing b) will be making 8. a) will be taking b) will be bringing 9. a) will be waiting b) will be leaving 10. a) will be shaving b) will be cutting
- III. 1. Will you be sleeping 2. Will Adam be playing games 3. Will they be washing up 4. Will the plane be landing 5. Will Mary be reading a book 6. Will I be driving home 7. Will Mr Lee be resting 8. Will Ms Stump be teaching 9. Will we be sunbathing 10. Will it be snowing
- IV. 1. will Robert be reading 2. will the children be playing 3. will Mrs Atkins be cooking dinner 4. will you be painting 5. will the boys be cleaning the backyard 6. will Sue and Helen be jogging 7. will Mr and Mrs Collins be dancing 8. will the sun be shining 9. will Elisabeth be writing 10. will the players be practising
- V. 1. will not be cleaning 2. will not be talking 3. will not be working 4. will not be teaching 5. will not be writing 6. will not be helping 7. will not be driving 8. will not be using 9. will not be chopping 10. will not be learning
- VI. 1. will you be doing 2. will not be sleeping 3. Will Brian be preparing 4. will be cooking 5. will be celebrating 6. will be typing 7. will be picking 8. Will the children be playing 9. will be having 10. will your students be writing 11. will be working 12. Will the professor be giving 13. will they be flying 14. will be playing 15. Will you be cleaning

25

FUTURE SIMPLE - FUTURE CONTINUOUS

- I. 1. will come 2. will still be sleeping 3. will stay 4. will be waiting 5. won't answer 6. will study 7. won't tell 8. will you be doing 9. will be relaxing 10. will be sitting 11. Will you help 12. won't give up 13. won't get up 14. will be giving 15. will look
- II. 1. a) will paint b) will be painting 2. a) will be falling b) will fall 3. a) will be decorating b) Will you decorate 4. a) will make b) will not be making 5. a) will not be using b) will use 6. a) will be feeding b) will feed

7. a) Will you prepare b) will be preparing 8. a) will not be driving b) will drive 9. a) will be taking b) will talk 10. a) will be missing b) will not miss

- III. 1. Next Monday at this time, I will be playing ... / If you promise not to cheat, I will play ... 2. The couples will be dancing all night. / I will learn to dance some day. 3. It will be raining when we arrive ... / It will rain, I suppose. 4. Tomorrow, Jessie will go ... / Tomorrow at six p.m., Jessie will be working. 5. You won't eat lunch if you come ... / They won't be eating anything for a few hours. 6. Mark will be learning for his exams all week. / Mark will start learning biology next year. 7. Tomorrow at eleven a.m., Mrs Hobson will be doing washing. / Don't worry about the trousers, Mrs Hobson will wash them for you. 8. Don't phone me before noon; I will be working outside. / When I finish my studies, I will work in ... 9. The workers will be repairing the road all night. / Mr Turner will repair the clock with ease. 10. From eight till nine, the secretary will be typing ... / Next month, Ms Bridges will go on a ...
- IV. 1. Will Roger be cleaning 2. will be practising 3. will wait 4. will you come 5. will not work 6. Will professor Halley be teaching 7. will I know 8. will be shining 9. will be showing 10. will help 11. Will they be making 12. will recognise 13. will move 14. will we eat 15. will finish 16. will be sitting 17. will be wearing 18. will be flying 19. will cook 20. will not be replacing

26 FUTURE PERFECT

- I. 1. will have read 2. will have worked 3. will have retired 4. will have had 5. will have left 6. will have finished 7. will have watched 8. will have used 9. will have moved 10. will have cooked
- II. 1. will have lived 2. will have returned 3. will have taken 4. will have met 5. will have waited 6. will have taught 7. will have finished 8. will have paid 9. will have eaten 10. will have used
- III. 1. Will Mr Harris have retired 2. Will Joan have written the letter 3. Will you have come back 4. Will Alan have cleaned his room 5. Will they have repaired 6. Will Mary have finished 7. Will the lecture have ended 8. Will it have stopped raining 9. Will you have left 10. Will Michael have posted the mail
- IV. 1. will not have returned 2. will not have broken 3. will not have learned / learnt 4. will not have ended 5. will not have forgotten 6. will not have planted 7. will not have caught 8. will not have written 9. will not have built 10. will not have made
- V. 1. a) will have taken b) will not have made 2. a) will have spent b) will have slept 3. a) Will I have earned b) Will Mr Rask have left 4. a) will not have escaped b) will have renovated 5. a) will you have had b) will have cleaned 6. a) will have switched b) will have turned 7. a) Will the Whites have moved b) will have packed 8. a) will have fallen b) will not have paid 9. a) will Eva have studied b) Will Simon have repaired 10. a) will not have reached b) will have taken
- VI. 1. will they have done 2. will have been 3. will have had 4. will not have sold 5. will Sally have lived 6. will have known 7. will have rained 8. Will Mr Watts have taught 9. will she have painted 10. will not have answered 11. will have put 12. Will you have copied 13. will have ended 14. will have colonised 15. will Vincent have stayed 16. Will Elisabeth have prepared 17. will have been 18. will not have read 19. will have collected 20. will he have visited

- I. 1. will have been staying 2. will have been working 3. will have been playing 4. will have been living
5. will have been looking 6. will have been expecting 7. will have been writing 8. will have been learning
9. will have been protesting 10. will have been trying
- II. 1. will have been living 2. will have been studying 3. will have been travelling 4. will have been working
5. will have been doing 6. will have been collecting 7. will have been teaching 8. will have been assembling
9. will have been snowing 10. will have been typing
- III. 1. Will Mike have been learning 2. Will you have been waiting 3. Will Lucy have been watching 4. Will it
have been raining hard 5. Will Mr Grey have been sleeping 6. Will they have been playing cards 7. Will we
have been talking 8. Will Ms Lee have been working 9. Will you have been driving 10. Will Simon have
been swimming
- IV. 1. Will Simon have been studying at university for four years by next year? 2. Will Mrs Owen have been
staying in hospital for ten days by 25 March? 3. Will Terry have been practising karate for six years by the
end of this year? 4. Will you have been waiting for the doctor for fifteen minutes by seven o'clock? 5. Will
the people have been standing in a queue for two hours by three p.m.? 6. Will your brother have been living
abroad for five months by September? 7. Will it have been snowing for an hour by noon? 8. Will Jason and
Gillian have been dancing for a half an hour by ten o'clock? 9. Will Tom's father have been working in the
factory for thirty years by 31 December? 10. Will the dog have been barking for two hours by six p.m.?
- V. 1. will not have been listening 2. will not have been talking 3. will not have been living 4. will not have been
sitting 5. will not have been raining 6. will not have been learning 7. will not have been sleeping 8. will not
have been driving 9. will not have been playing 10. will not have been keeping
- VI. 1. will have been working 2. will Mr Garret have been collecting 3. will have been going out 4. will have
been staying 5. Will you have been sunbathing 6. will have been waiting 7. will the baby storks have been
earning 8. will have been playing 9. Will Tina have been expecting 10. will you have been writing 11. will
not have been playing 12. will have been picking 13. Will Ann have been keeping 14. will have been
reading 15. will not have been talking 16. will have been acting 17. will it have been snowing 18. will have
been repairing 19. Will Peter have been helping 20. will not have been learning

- I. 1. b 2. b 3. a 4. b 5. a 6. a 7. c 8. c 9. c 10. a 11. b 12. b 13. c 14. b 15. a
- II. 1. ... I will have read ... 2. OK. 3. ... I will have given up ... 4. ... will arrive ... 5. OK. 6. Our parents will not
agree. 7. ... will you have been working ... 8. OK. 9. ... will we live ... 10. ... will you have read ... 11. He is
giving a lecture ... 12. ... we will have known ... 13. OK. 14. What will we do if ... 15. OK..

- III. 1. a) will move b) will have moved c) are moving 2. a) are you leaving b) Will the protesters have left c) will leave 3. a) will have been learning b) will learn c) will have learnt / learned 4. a) are visiting b) will have visited c) Will you visit 5. a) will start b) are starting c) will have started 6. a) will have been travelling b) will the Pope have travelled c) will we travel 7. a) will have been doing b) are doing shopping c) Will have done 8. a) will give b) are giving c) will have given 9. a) Will they have repaired b) will not have repaired c) will repair 10. a) will the secretary have typed b) will have been typing c) will type
- IV. 1. c 2. d 3. a 4. a 5. c
- V. 1. are you doing 2. will have built 3. will have been 4. will have sunk 5. will not tell 6. is replacing 7. Will Joan have returned 8. are eating 9. will the machine have been running 10. will have been 11. Will we have bought 12. will cry 13. will have died 14. Will Brian recognise 15. is not coming

29 WSZYSTKIE CZASY I FORMY CZASOWE






- I. 1. b 2. d 3. a 4. a 5. c 6. b 7. c 8. a 9. d 10. b 11. c 12. a 13. c 14. d 15. c 16. a 17. b 18. d 19. b 20. a
- II. 1. Have you ever been, have been, went, Did you do, visited, took 2. will happen, will not be, will get, Will he scream, screams, know 3. did Monica last drive, has not driven, is still doing 4. were you doing, was trying, did not answer / were not answering, came, were sitting, were having 5. Have you heard, moved, have not had, will let 6. are you carrying, am going to have, Will you bring, will put, have taken 7. will we do, will swim, will we do, will send, will wait 8. have found, have you been sitting, came, had spent, had, did not leave / had not left 9. Will you do, do you want, have just written, will post 10. happened, do you mean, was walking, stopped, asked / was asking, did not remember, Did he tell, hugged, wished, walked, had not met
- III. 1. d 2. c 3. a 4. c 5. c 6. a 7. d 8. c 9. b 10. d 11. a 12. c 13. b 14. a 15. c
- IV. was, has been, disappears, realise, does, comes, tells, has been / was, has done / did, called, was doing, was brushing, was washing, was listening, rang, let, rushed, gathered, began
- V. was watching, had, realised, had never seen, thought, packed, booked, took off, was flying, landed, had been flying, took, set out, felt, has made, will go
- VI. 1. a) will be taking b) takes c) has taken 3. a) did you buy b) have not bought c) will buy 3. a) Have you been running b) run c) was running 4. a) had you been waiting b) will wait c) is he waiting 5. a) will have played b) Did you play c) was playing 6. a) Will you inform b) have not informed c) had informed 7. a) has Tom made b) makes c) did Bob make 8. a) has Mrs Woods been working b) was working c) are not working 9. a) will the band give b) had given c) are going to give / are giving 10. a) Has Rita spent b) are spending c) will have spent
- VII. 1. had you been talking 2. has collected 3. will let 4. is leaving 5. Will you be picking 6. will have eaten 7. allows 8. has Adam been studying 9. will travel 10. had switched 11. Has Eva gone 12. are not driving / are not going to drive 13. had had 14. were Paul and Eddie doing 15. will have been staying

FORMY CZASOWNIKÓW NIEREGULARNYCH

bezokolicznik / infinitive	Past Simple	Past Participle
be - by *	was / were	been
bear - znosi , wytrzymywa	bore	borne
beat - bi , uderza	beat	beaten
become - stawa si	became	become
begin - rozpoczyna (si)	began	begun
bite - gry	bit	bitten
break - łama ,	broke	broken
bring - przynosi	brought	brought
build - budowa	built	built
buy - kupowa	bought	bought
catch - łapa , chwyt	caught	caught
choose - wybiera	chose	chosen
come - przychodzi	came	come
cost - kosztowa	cost	cost
cut - ci , cina	cut	cut
deal - poradzi sobie	dealt	dealt
do - robi , czyni	did	done
draw - rysowa	drew	drawn
dream - ni , marzy	dreamed / dreamt	dreamed / dreamt
drink - pi	drank	drunk
drive - jecha , prowadzi	drove	driven
eat - je	ate	eaten
fall - upa , spa	fell	fallen
feed - karmi	fed	fed
feel - czu si	felt	felt
fight - walczy	fought	fought
find - znajduje	found	found
fly - lecie , lata	flew	flown
forget - zapomina	forgot	forgotten
forgive - przebacza	forgave	forgiven
get - otrzymywa	got	got / gotten
give - dawa	gave	given
go - pój	went	gone
grow - rosn , hodowa	grew	grown
hang - wiesza	hung / hanged	hung / hanged
have - mie , posiada	had	had
hear - słysze	heard	heard
hide - ukrywa (si)	hid	hidden / hid
hit - uderza	hit	hit
hold - trzyma	held	held
hurt - rani	hurt	hurt
keep - trzyma	kept	kept
know - wie , zna	knew	known
lead - prowadzi	led	led
learn - uczy si	learnt / learned	learnt / learned
leave - opuszcza , odchodzi	left	left

lend - po ycza (komu)	lent	lent
let - pozwala	let	let
lie - kła si	lay	lain
lose - gubi	lost	lost
make - robi , czyni	made	made
mean - oznacza	meant	meant
meet - spotyka	met	met
pay - płaci	paid	paid
put - kła	put	put
read - czyta	read	read
ride - je dzi	rode	ridden
ring - dzwoni	rang	rung
rise - wznosi si	rose	risen
run - bieć	ran	run
say - powiedzie	said	said
see - zobaczy	saw	seen
sell - sprzedawa	sold	sold
send - wysyła	sent	sent
set - ustawia	set	set
shine - wieci	shone / shined	shone / shined
shoot - strzela	shot	shot
show - pokazywa	showed	shown / showed
sing - piewa	sang	sung
sink - ton , zatopi	sank / sunk	sunk
sit - siedzie	sat	sat
sleep - spa	slept	slept
smell - pachnie	smelt	smelt
speak - mówi	spoke	spoken
spend - sp dza , wydawa	spent	spent
spill - rozlewa	spilt	spilt
spoil - popsu (si)	spoiled / spoilt	spoiled / spoilt
stand - sta	stood	stood
steal - kra	stole	stolen
strike - bi , uderza	struck	struck
swear - przysi ga ; przeklina	swore	sworn
swim - pływa	swam	swum
take - bra	took	taken
teach - naucza	taught	taught
tear - podrze	tore	torn
tell - powiedzie	told	told
think - my le	thought	thought
throw - rzuca	threw	thrown
understand - rozumie	understood	understood
wake - budzi	woke / waked	woken / waked
wear - nosi (ubranie)	wore	worn
win - zwyci a	won	won
write - pisa	wrote	written

* obok czasowników nieregularnych podane zostały ich podstawowe znaczenia

-  **Szczegółowe ujęcie wszystkich czasów**
-  **Bogate źródło praktycznych zadań**
-  **Obszerne kompendium wiedzy teoretycznej**
-  **Przykłady ilustrujące zasady użycia czasów**
-  **Klucz z odpowiedziami do wszystkich zadań**

Książka adresowana jest do osób, którym tworzenie oraz zastosowanie angielskich form czasowych przysparza jeszcze wiele trudności. Materiał podzielony został na dwie części: 'praktyczne zadania' oraz 'kompendium teoretycznej wiedzy' o zasadach tworzenia i użycia wszystkich konstrukcji czasowych. Część praktyczna umożliwia wykonanie ćwiczeń sprawdzających umiejętność budowania zdań twierdzących, przeczących oraz pytań w każdym z czasów. Kompendium stanowi doskonałe źródło wiedzy, do którego uczeń może odwołać się każdym momencie. Atutem dodatkowym są zadania ukazujące kontrast pomiędzy różnymi czasami, co ułatwia zrozumienie zasad ich użycia w języku codziennym oraz w kontekście bardziej złożonych wypowiedzi.

POLECAMY!

**JĘZYK ANGIELSKI - GRAMATYKA
DLA POCZĄTKUJĄCYCH
SZKOŁA PODSTAWOWA I GIMNAZJUM**

**GRAMATYKA ANGIELSKA DLA
POCZĄTKUJĄCYCH
GIMNAZJUM I LICEUM**

Doskonała pomoc w nauce gramatyki angielskiej na poziomie początkującym i średnim. Przeglądne objaśnienia i duży wybór praktycznych zadań to atuty naszych publikacji.



www.handybooks.pl

Księgarnia w Internecie

ISBN 978-83-914207-1-3